THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 307

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

British Move to Finance Imports of U. S. Goods; New Tax for Defense?

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 24, 1939

Bankers Facilitate U. S.-British Trade

LONDON (AP)—A powerful British banking group headed by N. M. Rothschild & Sons has been organized to help importers of United States goods who have been denied credit overseas because of the American Neutrality Law, it was disclosed today.

The Financial Times, announcing the development, said that the group, called the New Trading Company, could arrange for the Exchange Control to pay for goods in the United States before shipment. The group, it added, will have the effect of replacing the financing of British imports by American banks which are prohibited from handling that business under the cash-and-carry provision of the United States law.

Roosevelt Ponders National Defense Tax

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that consideration was being given the idea of a special tax to finance expenditures for national defense, which may be increased by $500,000,000 in the next fiscal year.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, invited Federal Reserve officials today to confer with him Nov. 27 on some proposed large-scale financing by the Treasury.

Ambassador Kennedy Called Home for Parley

LONDON (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy will leave for home shortly to celebrate Christmas with his family and to consult with the State Department.

Nature of the consultation was not disclosed in the Embassy's announcement that he had been called home by the State Department for the talks. He planned to leave Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 3 on a clipper plane.

Chile Awaits Big German Railway Shipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chile was said by a Commerce Department official to be expecting a large shipment of German railroad equipment, lespite the British blockade on exports from Germany. Chile ordered 11 electric trains, five diesel electric trains, three electric locomotives, and other equipment from Germany before the war started.

Only Soviet Woman Commissar 'Transferred'

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia's only woman commissar, Paulina Zhemchuzhina, head of the fishing industry and wife of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, has been released from her job "to be transferred to another one," it is announced.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded honors and medals to 3,064 railwaymen for exemplary service. Among recipients were workers of the Commissariat of Railways, inventors, engineers and technicians, and 71 workers in the Moscow Subway.

War Summary: Mines Sink Three More Ships

At Sea sinking of three more British ships, including the 8,886-ton vessel Mangalore, coincided with reports of new intensified methods of mine-sweeping to overcome the undersea menace that has, in the past six days, destroyed more than 20 vessels.

Germany continued air raids on the Shetland Islands, with two air-raid alarms sounded, but no damage reported.

Conflict in the news appeared with French claims that Allies had brought down eight German scouting planes and lost only one of their craft. The German High Command stated its fliers had brought down three enemy aircraft with no losses.

On the Western Front military operations were confined to patrols and minor artillery fire.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, and 6.

India Leaves Door Open on Independence Issue

BOMBAY (AP)—The Congress Party (Indian Nationalists) left the way open for further negotiations with Great Britain on the independence issue today in the wording of a resolution adopted by its working committee.

The resolution called for self-discipline and unity for India. Mohandas K. Gandhi stated that the demand for "complete freedom" could be satisfied if Britain showed "a will to shed imperialism."

Lothian Says 'Navicert' Will Aid U. S. Shipping

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, said today that Great Britain's navicert system, designed to expedite shipment of American goods to neutrals, would not guarantee free passage of American vessels by British contraband patrols but would "definitely facilitate such passage."

Neutrals avoid action displeasing to Germany: Page 1.

Ickes Calls Conference of Utility Heads

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today called a series of conferences with representatives of 50 private electric utility systems, to determine what facilities are necessary to meet both peacetime and emergency power needs.

Six U. S. Army Planes Reach Surinam From Brazil

PARAMARIBO, Surinam (AP)—Six United States Army bombers arrived here today from Natal, Brazil, homeward bound after a good-will flight to Brazil.

The seventh plane, forced back to Natal because of motor trouble, took off again and was expected to join the others here. The next stop for the squadron is to be Maracaibo, Venezuela.

White Heads Combined Intelligence Division

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wilford L. White was made head of the combined Editorial, Correspondence, and Commercial Intelligence Divisions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today in the latest of a series of reorganizations in the Commerce Department. Mr. White's former post of chief of the Marketing Research Division was given to Nelson Miller.

Gannett Starts 7,000-Mile Speaking Tour

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Frank Gannett, Rochester publisher and Republican leader, left today by airplane on a 7,000-mile speaking tour of the Nation.

His "important speeches," he said, would be delivered at Fargo, N. D.; Spokane, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles; Reno, Nev.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Minneapolis, Minn. He will discuss "vital issues apt to be in the foreground during the 1940 campaign."

Hull Returns to Desk After Vacation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, returned to his desk today after a 10-day vacation at Augusta, Ga. Aides said he expected to remain close to his work until Dec. 5 when he is to speak at Chicago.

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Kin of Geronimo Bar Plane Ride

MESCALERO, N. M. (AP)—Kinsmen of Geronimo, famous Apache Indian war chief, headed for Phoenix, Ariz., today for a "Valley of the Sun" celebration—but they refused to take the trip by airplane.

Robert Geronimo, son of the chief, and his young son, Robert, and Sam Chino, nephew and lieutenant of the Apache warrior, are to be special guests of Phoenix at the celebration and world premiere of the motion picture, "Geronimo."

Sea Battle Sounds Echo on Cape Cod

No acrid smell of gunpowder hovered over Cape Cod waters this morning as Coast Guardsmen put offshore in boats, seeking survivors, bits of wreckage, or other evidence of the big sea engagement which Cape residents asserted they had heard last night between 8:15 and 8:47.

The plain and unmistakable sound of guns, big ones, was reputedly heard by natives who six months ago apprised a startled world of the presence of a sea serpent, and who more latterly spied mysterious submarines in their reservoir of wonders.

Sharp reports, as loud as thunder, offshore conjured up visions of the Hood cornering the German pocket battleship Deutschland. Calls were received at several different Coast Guard stations, but search of the waters was deferred until daylight.

N. E. Is Warned It Must Lead Or Lag Behind

From New York came a Congress of Industrial Organizations labor leader and from the South a New Deal editor warning New England businessmen today that for their own welfare, as well as for the welfare of other regions, New England's standard of living must become a standard for the Nation—but so broadened as to embrace "the purchasing power groups of our population."

Sidney Hillman, nationally know C. I. O. chief, told the fifteenth annual conference of the New England Council:

"American industry cannot hope to find permanent health so long as the purchasing power of one half of the families who are its customers is limited to less than $1,250."

While Jonathan Daniels, writer and editor from Raleigh, N. C., said that New England's standard of living "will remain intact only if Harvard and Yale and the schools behind them and the money around the schools can produce a leadership out of an old civilization. . . . They must be such men as can help the South come up to New England. Otherwise, New England must come down to the South."

Has Faith in Lessons

Mr. Hillman, who is President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Vice-President of the C. I. O., told the New Englanders that from his lifework in the clothing industry he is convinced that the pattern of industrial-labor relations therein developed can be successfully applied to the Nation's industrial problems as a whole.

He cited the growth in purchasing power and economic strength of the workers in the clothing industry as an example. Since 1910 "hours have been reduced from 70 to 36 and wages increased fourfold."

These gains, Mr. Hillman insisted, were not made "at the expense of management." On the contrary, "the standardization of wage rates, hours and quality of workmanship and the joint efforts of management and labor to elimi-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Grange Seeks New Means Of Crop Control

Favors soil conservation and right use of land but not a policy for limiting production.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24—Searching for a better means than AAA crop control to raise farm income, the National Grange, after nine days of deliberation here, is agreed upon the fundamentals on which a long-term plan for agricultural recovery should be based.

No panacea is offered, but rather a many-sided program conserving what the Grange considers best in present systems for making farming pay, and moving on from that point. The much-debated "guaranteed cost of production" plan came in for discussion, being favored by some Western Grangers, but it was referred to a committee for study during the coming year.

First in the farm fraternity's recommendations for a permanent program is, "safeguarding and expanding the American market for the American farmer." This means that the Grange believes the Administration's policy of making reciprocal trade agreements with other nations should be ended when the Act expires next summer and a new plan substituted for it.

Foreign Trade Board

To regulate imports and exports in the interest of both consumer and producer, the Grange would have set up a nonpartisan board responsible to Congress and co-ordinated with the Tariff Commission.

Point Two in the Grange's long-term program is a sound land-use policy, based on actual soil conservation, and not designed to limit production.

Point Three is development of co-operative marketing, the farmers' present widely-used self-help method.

Recognizing that the future, like the present, may bring periods of economic difficulty for farmers, the Grange recommended the retention of features of present emergency legislation which experience indicates may prove useful again.

Modifications Proposed

Until this long-range program can be put into practice, temporary aid to farmers is necessary and is to the national interest, this veteran farm organization declared. It recommended certain modifications of the AAA program as follows:

1. Compensatory payments on domestically consumed portion of the American export crops to provide parity prices.
2. Administration by farmers.
3. Due safeguards for tenants' interests.
4. Changes in methods of determining production quotas, to make them better fit the individual farm and farm family.

Many other policies for the benefit of agriculture, all parts of the long-term program, were indorsed by the Grange in resolutions, as follows:

Labor. The Grange holds that labor, agriculture, industry are triple forces that must work together to develop legislative and

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

Drive Planned to Wipe Out Interstate Trade Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Interstate trade barriers constitute a "serious threat" to American internal economy, and the Roosevelt Administration now proposes to lay the matter before the public, and to do something about it.

Initiative in the new drive has been taken by the Commerce Department, and the public sounding board from which the facts will be presented is the Temporary National Economic Committee which is becoming, more and more, the Roosevelt agency for broadcasting technical economic matters in simplified form to the public.

In a formal statement, Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, proposes the formation of an interdepartmental committee to study and co-ordinate government activities in a counterattack on State trade barriers which are accused by some observers of "Balkanizing" domestic trade areas.

Enlisted with Mr. Hopkins are the Departments of State, Labor, Agriculture, and Justice, along with the TNEC itself and the Federal Works Agency. The new committee would be at once a clearing house of information, and a research agency to study the effects of the trade barriers already in effect. When the facts are compiled, it is proposed to go before the TNEC in a public hearing. Incidentally this is a new example of the use of the machinery worked out by the TNEC for broadcasting basic economic facts.

State trade barriers now take various forms, from heavy taxes on out-of-state trucks, to inspection of fruit coming from one state to another. In reality, some of these provisions are little less than tariffs on the commerce of other States. Aware of the peril of the situation an interstate conference was held last spring in which recommendations were made to respective State legislatures to modify barriers.

In making a public announcement on the matter, Mr. Hopkins yesterday said:

"In the past few years the problem of interstate barriers to free trade between the several States has grown to be a serious threat to the economic life and business well-being of our country. It has resulted in loss of business generally.

"The Department of Commerce, the Council of State Governments, other Federal agencies, State organizations and civic groups are fully aware of the far-reaching evils of these many laws and regulations tending to strangle trade and commerce.

"I feel that the objective for both the Federal and State Governments should be to strive for co-ordination in State and Federal laws which will permit a free flow of interstate commerce consistent with such regulatory functions as are necessary."

The World At Your Fireside

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Peace Amid Crisis in Finland



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President Kallio With Mrs. Kallio and Grandchild

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 24 (AP)—While the Soviet Russian newspapers, pressing attacks against Finland, report growing difficulties between the two Governments, President Kallio has shown no sign of weakening in the Finnish position. Premier Cajander said yesterday that while Finland was ready to resume the negotiations, it could only be on a basis of complete independence.

Neutrals Avoid Action Displeasing to Germany

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Nov. 24—The small neutral nations on the Continent are being forced to face the grave question of whether neutrality is compatible with the present war. Three recent developments have raised this issue in acute form, for the Netherlands and Belgium especially. The first is Britain's new two-way blockade; the second is Germany's resort to unrestricted mine warfare; the third is violation of the air over neutral territory, particularly by the Reich.

The possibility of a joint stand on these points, in an effort to preserve their increasingly precarious position, is known to have received consideration by statesmen of several West European neutrals, including the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland, and Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

Difficulties in the way of establishing a common attitude however—and primarily the desire to avoid giving Germany the slightest grounds for complaint—are understood to have prevented diplomatic consultations from getting beyond the preliminary stage of informal discussion. It was accordingly decided instead to take independent action, but to do so along closely parallel lines, wherever this is clearly advantageous, as in case of the Netherlands and Belgium, which have now made similar protests to Britain against the Blockade.

Like 'Innocent Bystanders'

These Low Country neighbors, because of their geographical position as a kind of no man's land between three combatants, Britain, France and Germany, are bearing the brunt of the fight which neutral nations are making to keep out of the war.

The impression is slowly but steadily growing in both these neutral neighbors that it is a losing struggle. In fact, one hears the position here compared ruefully to that of the "innocent bystander" who is so often the worst victim of street brawls. Warring countries, it is being said, at least can claim victories to offset their losses. Neutrals, on the other hand, seem to be losers from all the moves of both sides.

Thus Belgium and the Netherlands are both very hard hit by the new British-French contraband control measure under which German exports as well as imports are to be seized. For goods originating in the Reich, even if combined with other products in a neutral country and re-exported from there, fall under this new ban. A great part of Belgian and Dutch industry and trade consists precisely in this class, while Antwerp and Rotterdam derive a large share of their prosperity from handling goods which directly or indirectly go to or from Germany.

Denmark and Italy are also affected to a lesser degree in the same manner by the two-way Anglo-French blockade. But although protests have been made and are expected to continue, there is a growing realization, especially on the part of the more thoughtful leaders here and in other neutral lands, that these losses and annoyances are really due less to the contraband control measures in themselves than to the economic warfare of which they are only one aspect.

Can Neutrality Be Kept?

It is actually this economic warfare, and the fact that under present-day conditions economic warfare plays such a major role in the waging of war, that is causing the neutrals to question whether neutrality will long remain reconcilable with this war.

On the one hand the British Government, backed by the French politely but none the less relentlessly, insist on carrying out in the most effective manner the ex-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Evening Falls On Reich Day In Balkan Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 24—The day when Germany had its own way in the Balkans is beginning to show signs of twilight.

Rumania—in recent months a fertile field for the efforts of the Reich to control Southeastern Europe—seems about to slip further from Nazi influence.

This is the interpretation that will be placed on the sudden changes in the Rumanian political scene if George Tatarescu, former Premier who is regarded as sympathetic to France and Great Britain, is successful in forming a new Government.

Related to Crisis

The calling of the pro-Allied diplomatist to replace the Government of Premier Constantine Argetoianu is directly related to the international situation. For the Argetoianu Cabinet resigned when Rumania refused to make trade concessions to Germany.

Full details of the German requests are not known. Inevitably there are reports that the Reich's demands went further than mere commercial concessions which are the known cause of the rift between Germany and Rumania.

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

'Magic' of Influencing People Denounced as Dictators' Way

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Selling the public secrets of how to make friends and influence people has become a minor American industry, and is an important national symptom, Dr. Louise Rosenblatt of Brooklyn, N. Y., College, told the 29th annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English in three-day session here.

"This frantic reaching out by the individual for a magic formula that will enable him to make some impression upon his environment is often undoubtedly the result of a feeling of inadequacy, insecurity, and helplessness, a feeling that he is acted upon by forces and circumstances with which he cannot cope," Dr. Rosenblatt said. "His alternative then becomes the exploitation of the weaknesses of others."

On every hand, young people are presented with a supposedly model person who has this ability to make friends and influence people, she went on. "What kind of friends and for what purposes the influence seems not very important," she added. "And it is not widely enough pointed out that this kind of personality is merely the image on a smaller scale of the dictator, model 1939. For there is assumed the power to play on the weaknesses, the fears, the insecurities of others, to use other persons as tools, as material to be manipulated for one's own gains."

Teachers May Serve

Dr. Rosenblatt urged the teachers of English from all parts of the United States who formed her audience, to make a greater effort to expose the wrong in this sort of thinking. "One of the great services that we can do in our English classrooms is to counteract the prevalent appeal of this aggressive, domineering kind of personality," she declared.

One way of doing this is for teachers themselves to show greater appreciation of the individual differences and independence of judgment in their pupils, she pointed out. Petty dictators in the classroom do not by example build up in their pupils the ideal of respect for others' opinions and viewpoints. Another way is to be sure that young people learn to think of good literature as something within their fields of comprehension and enjoyment.

"In the past, young people have too often gone out from our schools looking upon literature, especially that of the past, as a body of works to which that queer race—English teachers—paid homage. Having suffered the necessary exposure to these works, they turned for personal satisfactions to the radio, the movie, the tabloids, and the cheap magazines," Dr. Rosenblatt said. A fundamental job of the teacher of English therefore is to catch the interest of the pupil by whatever kind of writing will attract him, even though at the start it may be poor stuff; and then to lead him along the road to better and better reading, she maintained. "We all know the man who in his youth discovered a thrill of west-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 3)

Bustles and Bodices to Suit the Mood And Capping All a Golden-Mesh Snood

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Bodices, snoods and other fashions of bygone years were worn by capital debutantes presented to society yesterday.

Miss May Byrne Simpson, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bethel Wood Simpson, wore a gold mesh snood which came just behind her hair line in front and enclosed her light brown curly hair at the neck. Her dress of pale shell had a pointed bodice of velvet shot with gold threads and a full net skirt.

Miss Ann Sperry, daughter of Marcy L. Sperry, wore a starched pale blue chiffon with a tight bodice decorated with mother of pearl.

A pale orchid brocade gown with a heart-shaped neck, a wasp waist and a very full skirt were selected by Miss Edith Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Pearson.

For her ball tonight, Patricia Hurley, daughter of the former Secretary of War, has chosen a turquoise blue moire frock—plain in front but with many ruffles in the back of the skirt.

Thrifty Towns Reject Loans To Pay Debts

Out of 351 Massachusetts cities and towns 315 declined State loans to finance tax deficit.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's traditional avoidance of debt constitutes the major reason why only 21 of 39 Massachusetts cities and 15 of the State's 312 towns exercised their Legislature-granted authority to finance the $9,000,000 State Tax deficit through five-year loans.

This opinion was voiced today by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts and member of the State Emergency Finance Board, as he revealed that only $4,208,650, or 47 per cent of the $9,000,000 total, was borrowed. The remainder was paid out of the 1939 tax levy. Thus of the 351 cities and towns, 315 decided to face the problem immediately and refuse to pyramid the present debts.

The 1938 State Tax deficit resulted when the State's budget deficit, financed by the State Tax, was greater than anticipated early in the year. In March, 1938, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, as required by law, certified the 1938 State Tax at $8,000,000. When the Legislature finally adopted the financial program, the deficit, and thus the State Tax, leaped to $17,000,000.

Mayors Club Backed Bill

The Mayors Club of Massachusetts therefore pushed a special bill in the 1939 Legislature to allow municipal borrowing to finance the $9,000,000 deficit, fearing the burden of paying the full amount this year along with this year's State Tax would skyrocket local tax rates.

The borrowing did help several of the 36 cities and towns, which exercised their borrowing authority, to reduce their tax rates this year or at least to keep them level with the 1938 rates.

Boston was among those communities which reaped such benefit. Of its $2,149,740 share of the $9,000,000 deficit, Boston borrowed $1,500,000, paying the remainder out of this year's tax levy. The $1,500,000 amounts to 90 cents on the tax rate and if it had been paid this year, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $1.40 reduction in the 1939 tax rate compared to the 1938 levy would have been cut to 50 cents.

Some Borrowed All

Three other communities, Pittsfield, Quincy, and Lynn, the latter borrowing $190,000 out of $194,000, borrowed only a portion of their deficit. The other 32 communities borrowed the entire amount. Among them were Worcester, Massachusett's second largest city, which borrowed its $403,000, the largest amount outside of Boston. Cambridge borrowed its $250,000 and Somerville floated a loan for its $153,000 share.

Even with this borrowing Somerville held its debt total practically even, according to Mr. Waddell, because of payments made on outstanding loans. Chelsea reduced its debt total despite its borrowing of $65,000 to finance its deficit share.

Among the cities which did not borrow and yet reduced their tax rates were Lowell, with its serious relief problem; Woburn, as the result of the economy drive of its Mayor William E. Kane; Fitchburg, Haverhill, Everett, and Waltham. Springfield held its tax rate even while paying its full share of the State Tax deficit, as did Newton.

Majority Cut Taxes

Of the 21 cities that borrowed for the deficit, 15 reported tax rate reductions compared with the 1938 level, while six were still forced to increase their levy this year. That the borrowing was at least partially responsible in all the cities reporting reductions is a foregone conclusion.

Of course, as Mr. Waddell pointed out, many factors other than traditional thrift played a part in the failure of most of the communities to take advantage of the borrowing authority. Yet, he said, traditional reluctance to borrow was the most important reason.

Other factors included, he explained, the fact that the State distributed $5,000,000 to the cities and towns in 1938 ostensibly for unemployment relief projects but actually as revenue to be applied toward tax reduction. Many of the communities, like Boston, saved their share of the distribution until this year, and under special legislation, used it to finance regular municipal expenditures.

Thus these communities used the funds as an offset against the $9,000,000 State Tax deficit.

Another factor which helped communities to avoid borrowing was the reduction of this year's net State Tax to $8,400,000, the lowest figure in several years. Originally, the communities had been prepared for a State Tax running up to $20,000,000 or more. In preparation for such a burden, many communities cut regular expenditures sharply and thus found resources to finance the 1938 deficit without borrowing.

U. S. War Plan For Industry Is Completed

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a conference with newsmen before his cottage at the Warm Springs Foundation, announced today that the War Resources Board had completed drafting a plan for gearing industry to wartime needs.

He said the Board would be discontinued, but that members would be asked to serve in an advisory capacity when called upon by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

To E. R. Stettinius, Jr., New York industrialist, Chairman of the Board, and to its members, the President sent letters in which he said the Board's report would be studied carefully.

"I feel certain," the President wrote, "it (the report) will prove of material assistance in perfecting our plans for the national defense."

The President recalled that the Board was established last August to assist the Munitions Board in reviewing and completing an industrial mobilization plan, "specifically for use only in the event of a major war."

The President said he concurred heartily with the concluding paragraph of the war resources report, which said Board members felt preparedness plans should be carried forward under the Munitions Board with the co-operation of other government agencies.

In the same paragraph the Board offered to continue its services in an advisory capacity to the Munitions Board. The President accepted the offer.

The President also disclosed that consideration was being given the idea of a special tax to finance expenditure for national defense which may be increased by $500,000,000 in the next fiscal year.

These defense expenditures, the President indicated, will be in excess of $2,000,000,000 but probably not as high as $2,300,000,000. He differentiated, incidentally, between appropriations and expenditures for defense.

Questions about business and taxation led the President into a discussion of defense and its financing.

Of course, he said, the objective of the Administration was to cut down all expenditures which possibly could be wittled at the present time.

Assuming that reductions can be made in the budget, that Congress does not appropriate large sums beyond the budget estimates, and that tax revenues increase as they are now, the President said the result would be a reduction in this year's deficit.

Just Like Galoshes—Everything Nice and Warm

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The zippered turkey works. Mrs. Norbert A. Pfaffenbach carefully stitched a slide fastener into her 14-pound bird to keep the dressing intact. After three hours' roasting, she unzipped it. Presto: the family did the rest.

Centerpieces that Reflect Thanksgiving



A large assortment of the finest flowers to help you welcome guests and relatives on November 30th.

Fraser's Flowers
58 Central Street, Wellesley
Telephone. Wellesley 0700

Bird Visitor From Arctic



Wide World

A Morsel From a New Friend

Jean Brown of Glenside, Pa., gets a lot of enjoyment out of feeding this rare golden plover at the Philadelphia Zoo. The species breeds in the Arctic, winters in Brazil, spends spring in the Mississippi Valley and then goes to Labrador and Nova Scotia for the summer.

Washington Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Woman's place: Mrs. Cordell Hull and Mrs. William B. Bankhead are among official wives who send their husbands' lunches to them each day.

Husbands, these two ladies have found, have a way of forgetting to eat when they get busy or gulping down a heavy meal in a hurry. So these wives have a tasty lunch prepared and sent in thermos jugs to their husbands' offices.

President Roosevelt's lunch is wheeled over to his office in an up-to-date electric "steam table" that keeps it warm until he can spare a moment.

Messing up his hair: News photographers are spreading the word that there is a definite campaign on foot to "deglamourize" Paul V. McNutt.

Beset with anxiety lest Mr. McNutt's good looks prove a political liability instead of an asset, his campaign managers are said to be doing all they can to rid his photographs of a matinee-idol aspect.

Perhaps they have heard the story of the Coloradoan who won an election by advocating that his opponent be sent to Hollywood and he to Washington.

Time to think: Development of radio and airplanes to a point where time and distance mean little has made it possible for the President of the United State to close his desk at the White House and sojourn to some remote or restful place. Special telephone wires keep him in constant touch with Washington and fast airplanes carry documents needing his signature to him in a "Presidential pouch"—a heavy leather portfolio, about four times the size of the ordinary briefcase.

Though a President is never allowed to let go the throttle for an instant, he can at times find a certain amount of surcease from the pressure of daily callers and conferences. President Roosevelt has been telling friends that his frequent trips to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home this fall have been for the purpose of doing some thinking.

A "dressing down": Mrs. Martha Taft, wife of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who has had long experience in keeping League of Women Voters audiences laughing, takes this subject of looks in campaign with a grain of humor big enough to tell this story on herself:

Last summer during a tour to the West Coast with her husband, she took along her very best clothes. "We arrived in a certain town and I made my first appearance, thinking to myself that it was a pretty good appearance," she recounts. "Next day somebody called up Republican headquarters in a huff. 'If Mrs. Taft is "dressing down" to us,' said the voice, 'it's just too bad. If she is wearing her best clothes, well all right'."

Cardboard hero: The Supreme Court is deliberating this week on the question of moving the great seated bronze statue of John Marshall, now overlooking Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol terrace, to a position of prominence in the foyer of the new court building.

Even though Justice Marshall was the father of the Supreme Court, would the presence of this huge weather-beaten statue add to the beauty of that pristine marble foyer? That is the question the justices must decide. A full-size photograph of the statue has been mounted to help them decide.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine is author of a House resolution ordering the move.

Should Americas Take New Aliens?

HAVANA (AP)—A proposal for a permanent committee to draft measures against any emigration flood to America from war-stricken European countries was before the American Labor Conference here Nov. 24.

It was offered by the Argentine delegate, Victor Pinto, as an aid to selective migration and was supported by Paulo Berredo Carneiro and Antonio Crisistomo Oliveira, both Brazilian delegates.

Señor Pinto questioned the capacity of the Western Hemisphere to absorb millions of immigrants, contending a mass migration might cause economic and social disturbances. Señor Carneiro warned against the formation of big interests in control of large acreages.

Victor Andrade, Bolivian delegate, expressed hope that the United States' influence would "result in the ending of the present bloody conflict in Europe" and that President Roosevelt would succeed in isolating "the great country of the north from the conflict."

Señor Andrade also urged economic co-operation in the Americas, particularly the elimination of artificial trade barriers, in his statement which was a suggestion for a resolution in response to President Roosevelt's letter Nov. 22 stating the United States hopes for "the betterment of living standards."

The Mexican delegate, Antonio Villalobos, supported the Bolivian resolution which was adopted.

Unabated Moral Force Called U. S. Requisite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—United States must concentrate on "educating for Democracy," according to Dr. Thomas S. Gates, President of the University of Pennsylvania. "Events throughout the world make it more important than ever that education, religion and those activities which have to do with the spirit and moral character of mankind, should continue unabated," he said here recently.

PURE VERMONT
Maple Sugar and Syrup
from maker to consumer
Write for price list
Deerfield Valley Farmers Exchange
Wilmington, Vermont

C.I.O. Lowers Bars in N.Y. To Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Defining unionization policy as being without bearing on a person's social philosophy, Adolph Germer, new regional director of the New York State Congress of Industrial Organizations, today had the welcome mat outside his office for the Communist as well as the Republican, Democratic and Socialist worker, as long as what he thinks "does not injuriously affect the C. I. O. or the United States Government."

Mr. Germer, foreseeing no early peace between his organization and the American Federation of Labor because of the latter's craft union intransigeance and the wish of some of its leaders "to discredit the New Deal Administration in favor of Republican rule," said he had no instructions to keep his organizing staff clear of Communists.

"The difficulty is that everyone who thinks for himself now is labeled a Communist," he said. "There is no law so far that compels a person to be a Republican or a Democrat.

"My job is to co-ordinate—not to divide. I suppose there are Communists in the C. I. O. as there are in the A. F. of L., in churches, in business and in the professions. There is no restraint in the C. I. O. on a person's social philosophy, we organize on economic—not political—lines."

While voicing his hope of working with A. F. of L. leadership on legislation of common interest, civil liberties and social security, Mr. Germer was sharply critical of the opposition tactics of David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and an outspoken dissenter against the John L. Lewis insurgency. Mr. Germer's ire dealt in the main with Mr. Dubinsky's recent observations on Communist influence in the C. I. O., holding that this was intended to give the garment workers "an excuse to crawl back to the A. F. of L."

"My good friend, David Dubinsky, is not an enemy of Communists per se," he asserted. "He dislikes one group of Communists a little more than another for no particular reason except that one group—the Lovestoneites—is powerfully entrenched in his own organization."

Farmers Approve 'Cow Quota' Plan

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—A "cow quota" program to limit United States dairying to what consumers can purchase was approved by the National Farmers Union Convention here Nov. 22, but sponsors were quick to promise no cows would be destroyed.

K. W. Hones of Colfax, Wis., Chairman of the Dairying Committee, explained the national program the Union recommended is designed to limit production until purchasing power expands.

He said he had promised Secretary of Agriculture Wallace no cows would be destroyed.

"We have proposed to set up a national stabilization organization," Mr. Hones explained, "and establish a national fund. Each farmer would be allotted a quota of cows, based on the number he has had in the past. We have included a provision whereby the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation could take the surplus and dispose of it as it sees fit.

Delegates also approved a price fixing plan for wheat and cotton under which the Secretary of Agriculture would establish a parity or cost of production price—whichever was higher. Processors would pay into a pooled fund the difference between the figure set and the open market price.

Library Considers Call for 'Comics'

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The Board of Trustees of the Louisville library has taken under advisement the question of placing comic magazines in a branch library, but it's no funny matter.

Hundreds of requests for comics led to a proposal that the magazines be installed as an experimental project.

Cold Shower for Capitol



© Harris & Ewing

But It Only Comes Once a Year

The firemen of the District of Columbia put their high-pressure hose on the Senate and House wings of the National landmark on a recent day. The men take no chances in letting the hose get away from them as the rear guard holds fast to the lines.

Collecting Rare Buttons As Hobby Is on the Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The old button box may yet yield some Christmas money. Not that there is any cash hidden in the corners, but the buttons themselves might be just the thing those collectors are searching for, if the increase in button collections at the Chicago Antiques Exposition and Hobby Fair held here recently is any indication of the demand.

A button worn by a Civil War veteran, for instance, could bring 25 cents. Old Wedgewood buttons are now worth as much as $5 to collectors, it is reported, and a button worn by George Washington would bring a lot more.

But there are hundreds of other types of buttons which hobbyists are scouring attics to find these days. In fact, button collectors who first banded into an organization a year ago, called the National Button Society, are beginning to "specialize," according to Mrs. N. P. Van Buskirk, President.

Not So Silly After All

"Button collecting is really not so foolish as it appears to some people," declared Mrs. Van Buskirk. "You can trace modes of transportation through buttons," she said. "There are buttons bearing pictures of the first airplanes, boats, trains, bicycles, and automobiles. You can collect mementoes of historical events on buttons and record political campaigns through buttons."

A whole aisle of the Antiques Exposition was given over this year to dolls. It was the National Doll Show and dolls of all varieties and sizes had streamed in from many States. The tiniest doll of all was just about as big as two forget-me-nots, and even more dainty. It was encased in a miniature room standing before a tiny fireplace, the whole scene placed inside a walnut shell.

The laughing and crying doll made in 1879 swiveled its head inside a bonnet—sometimes the smiling face outward and sometimes the other. Two dolls sitting on a small settee boasted that their hands and face had been made of bread crumbs in France. From California came a Sioux Indian doll which was first exhibited by Eugene Field in the World's Columbian Exposition, bearing the label which he wrote at that time.

A Hobbyists' Paradise

Beyond the doll exhibition blossomed a veritable hobbyists' paradise, for every kind of trinket, rare memento, antique furniture, odd curios had been brought from many parts of the country. All the way from Vermont came one hobbyist who showed rare glassware and interesting relics, but whose main interest lies in making lamp shades adorned with rare old prints.

From Pennsylvania came a dealer with Pennsylvania Dutch stenciled chairs dating back 125 years, found in a farmhouse near Reading. In his room of Pennsylvania Dutch furniture and rare glassware he showed a precious old bonnet box made of pine with hand-painted decoration, with the date 1831 scrolled over the top.

Coin collectors are particularly eager now for minor coins, one dealer declared. Many of them are gathering up pennies—the big old copper coins of the period from 1793 to 1857, the "flying eagles of '57, '58, and '59, the Indian head coins minted from 1859 to 1909, and the Lincoln heads of more recent years.

Much interest is centered in old prints and old maps. A New York firm displayed a map of the United States charted back when the map maker thought the Rocky Mountains were in the Mississippi Valley, and when the Great Lakes were thought to be just one body of water.

The Antiques Exposition this year is the largest and the most representative ever staged since its inception just 10 years ago, according to O. C. Lightner, managing director.

Census: Where Efficiency Blends With Patronage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some time in April next year a census enumerator will call at your house. If you live in town or city he will probably call in the first two weeks of April. If you live in the country it may be later. This census-taker will probably be a Democrat.

The preliminaries of the great $53,000,000 job of taking the decennial count of every human being in the United States, along with that of homes, factories and dozens of other vital matters, are now in full swing. According to Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, the task is a "prime manifestation of democracy in action."

Mr. Noble did not say, but it is a fact that this dramatic task provides tens of thousands of jobs for the New Deal politically-faithful. Politics and the census have gone hand in hand, so far as known, ever since the census was undertaken in the United States. In some years Republicans benefited by the host of short-time jobs, in others Democrats. Nineteen-forty will be a Democratic year and there will be over 130,000 "enumerators" alone.

Adapting Democracy

The process shows the adaptability of American democracy to odd conditions, in this case to the employment of civil service workers and patronage appointees side by side in a joint effort which, on the whole, is creditably and ably performed. This is because the permanent census force is nonpolitical and intent on turning out a good job. It requires conformity to its own standards by the temporary political appointees so far as it dares. Futhermore, local politicians are also interested in seeing a good job done, and co-operate with the Bureau in making their nominations. The political appointees frequently must pass tests. Thus the chief victim of the system is not the census itself, it appears, so much as abstract justice, which is outraged at seeing political privilege extended in a Nation where equal opportunity is supposed to rule.

The Census Bureau has a permanent Washington staff of about 725, ranging from $1,260 to $9,000 in salary, all under the civil service. In the period of active census taking, covering 2½ years every decade, this Washington staff is increased to 7,500, largely clerical in nature. Here again the recruits are drawn from civil service registers and are divorced from politics.

Politics Charged

But the job of enumerating some 132,000,000 Americans, 33,000,000 dwellings, 7,000,000 farms and 3,000,000 commercial enterprises requires a vastly larger temporary field staff in census years. Already this staff is being set up. Already charges of politics are heard.

Henry W. Webb of Baltimore, a nominee of Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland has been dropped from the list of 170 persons taking the 6-weeks intensive course of training for census area managers. Mr. Webb charges he was dropped because of New Deal hostility to Senator Tydings, whom Mr. Roosevelt sought to "purge" in 1938. The New Deal, anxiously hoping to prevent a reopening of the fissure in the Democratic Party closed by the neutrality fight, hotly denies that Mr. Webb was dropped because of his connection with Senator Tydings; and insists he was dropped for "flunking" his exams.

But nobody—neither Senator Tydings nor New Deal alike—denies that most appointees for the 104 area managers, and their assistant managers, were, like Mr. Webb, named by Democratic Senators in the first place. That is historic census patronage system. The permanent civil service force of the census are sensitive about the patronage angle and prefer to stress the efficient manner in which the job is done. However, they are frankly realistic about it, if the matter is pressed. They attempt to keep clear of politics themselves and realize that in a few months the political appointees will be gone and forgotten. "There is no future in census taking," they explain.

A Big Job

Going down the line, here are some of the jobs which the census involves:

1. Area managers:—104 of them receive $300-350 a month; work for eight or nine months. One-third are picked from permanent civil service staff, others chiefly selected by Democratic Senators. They must undergo intensive training in Washington where the "unfit" are either weeded out or given minor posts.

2. Assistant area supervisors: receive $175 to $300 a month. Like the managers they are selected at Washington, and are chiefly from the dominant political party.

3. District supervisors: receive $2,000 base salary for job of about seven months, with graduated bonuses bringing their total return to around $3,000 or more. There are about 565 districts under these supervisors. These jobs are political plumbs for Representatives (rather than Senators, as above) and are the backbone of the patronage aspect of the census. Their districts conform roughly to Congressional districts. The lack of civil service is most serious in respect to these appointees, for they do not come to Washington for training like the area managers, and are theoretically responsible for picking the enumerators under them, giving them appointment of around 200 or 250 minor posts each. In practice a majority of these enumerators are picked by the Democratic Congressman, or by the Democratic patronage committee in the district, if it happens to be Republican. Republican Congressmen are ignored in selecting supervisors, although under an amusing system of noblesse oblige, the seven Republican members of the House Census Committee are given selections in their own bailiwicks.

4. Enumerators: these are the men who actually make the count. There will be about 133,000 of them, a majority of them Democrats. They are paid on a piece basis, work for 4 to 6 weeks (though some of them making the census of manufacturers will work 5 months) and may get around $6 to $9 a day. They must meet various tests and standards which guarantee minimum proficiency. Furthermore they are subject to the check of some 2,300 inspectors, (themselves probably Democrats, since they are in turn named by the district supervisors) who place efficiency above party once they are appointed.

Thus America's $53,000,000 census is partly in politics and partly out.

It is a political system modified by a nonpartisan top staff and by a historic popular insistence upon reasonable efficiency. It is not mere "spoils," because appointees must meet certain standards set either by formal tests or by public opinion. Furthermore, the work is safeguarded by widespread publicity, while most of the jobs also are of an extremely transient, low-paid variety. It is generally agreed that the work is well done.

On the other hand, the system is undoubtedly used to bolster up and to extend political machines; it exposes the ruling party to just such attacks, valid or not, as that now leveled against President Roosevelt in behalf of the "flunked" nominee of Senator Tydings; and it is the negation of the democratic principle of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, creed or political party.

Batista May Leave Cuban Army To Be Candidate for President

HAVANA, Nov. 24 (AP)—Informed sources expressed belief today that Col. Fulgencio Batista might step out as chief of Cuba's armed forces to become a candidate for head of its civilian Government in presidential elections next Feb. 28.

A bill already passed by the Senate and now before the lower house of the Cuban Legislature would enable Colonel Batista to retire as Chief of the Army.

Legal and political circles, meanwhile, faced the knotty problem of whether three men could hold 13 seats in the Constituent Assembly. The three, each elected from several provinces, are leaders of the Government opposition.

Government supporters contended 10 elections would have to be canceled. This would turn the opposition majority of 41 to 35 seats in the Assembly into a 35-31 minority.

Opposition leaders held that the three men could resign their extra seats and let their followers fill the vacancies.

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, leader of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, and Mario G. Menocal, of the Democratic Party, each was elected from five Provinces in the voting Nov. 15. Miguel Mariano Gomez, of the Republican Party, was elected three times. All three leaders are in opposition to the Government.

Opposition leaders said the three men could resign their extra seats, and let the vacancies be filled by other representatives of the same parties.

The Superior Electoral Court has not passed on the question. The Assembly is to draft a new constitution for Cuba.

Index to 1940 Is Seen in Thanksgiving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Yesterday, and next Thursday, the States will be observing the first political Thanksgiving days of their history. The division in observance of the two dates may be practically as good as some of the nation-wide polls in analyzing the present political outlook of the Nation.

Here's the situation:

Twenty-three States observed Thanksgiving (irreverently called Franksgiving) yesterday.

Twenty States are observing the holiday next Thursday, Nov. 30, still called Thanksgiving.

Five States will observe both "Franksgiving" and Thanksgiving.

Fence Sitters Gum Things

Now these figures are not very conclusive (like most polls!). The outcome is indecisive because of the States on the fence. However, the shifts may be significant.

For instance, nine Democratic States (States with Democratic Governors) have jumped the traces and are observing the holiday on Nov. 30. Does that mean that nine Democratic States will desert the Party cause in the telltale election next year? Or what?

But, five Republican States have bowed to the Federal decree, and took their turkey on Nov. 23. So the net gain for Nov. 30 is only four. Why have these Republican States switched to the New Deal holiday banner at this eleventh hour? The answer would be hard to discover.

Too Close to Home

The District of Columbia, where the citizens have no vote, of course, observed the holiday yesterday, although President Roosevelt—who started all the mixup—has made his escape to the safe territory of Georgia.

Most of the Cabinet, and most of the diplomatists, dutifully turkeyed yesterday. But one important defection must be recorded. According to the society columns, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, spent Nov. 23 with his sister in Independence, Kan.

Of course, Nov. 23 is no holiday in the Sunflower State; no indeed. But, the papers say, the Woodrings are going to have a second Thanksgiving dinner in Washington on Nov. 30. That is practically treason, and the rumors that Secretary Woodring is on his way out of the Cabinet will probably crop up afresh.

Students Want Say In Military Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The Executive Committee of the Associated Students at the University of California recently voted to ask the Board of Regents to place military training on a voluntary basis.

As it is now, military training is compulsory for first and second year students. The question of putting this training on a voluntary basis has been an issue at the University for several years past. Polls taken on the campus have revealed that student opinion favors abolition of the compulsory feature. The contention of the Board of Regents and the University administration has been that placing of military training on a voluntary basis would mean a loss of Federal funds to the University, and loss of physical exercise and training in discipline needed by the students.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Behind the Headlines

Gratitude for peace is essential, but sharing that privilege is just as necessary.

Most widely voiced reason for gratitude at this Thanksgiving season in the United States is that the Nation is not at war.

That is indeed cause for giving thanks. With fighting going on in Asia and in Europe, peace in the Americas—even though Canada is a belligerent—is a blessing of inestimable value.

The United States has been spared the anguish of war's alarms and hardships. Europe has not suffered as some thought it would, and America has experienced comparatively little loss and inconvenience. Most of the terrible things that were prophesied for the belligerents — indiscriminate and deadly bombing from the air, and a holocaust on the western front—have not come to pass. Americans are more certain than they were at the beginning of the war that they can stay out of it.

Gratitude for having been able to stay out of the war is commendable, but it is not enough. If the giver of thanks stops there, he may give an impression of smugness, a "holier-than-thou" attitude toward the belligerents. He must, in his thanksgiving, indicate that he means to use this blessing to bless others. Giving must be a part of receiving.

Sharing Privileges

Americans cannot afford to accept their privileged freedom from hostilities without a resolution to make good use of it. They cannot thank God that they are not as other men are, and let it go at that. They cannot expect to continue in the enjoyment of this privilege unless they find some way of sharing it.

The search for the best way of sharing this privilege must be the primary concern of American foreign policy, and of thinking citizens.

A search is necessary, because the way is not always obvious. Intelligence must guide the quest, not impulse nor passion.

Europe and Asia

Some there are who feel that the United States should "starve" the current wars in Europe and in Asia by refusing to sell munitions, or possibly even ordinary peacetime commodities, to the belligerents.

This was the thought behind the opposition to lifting the arms embargo in the special session of Congress recently ended. It was not the will of the majority. How much of this sentiment remains will probably be revealed when Congress reconvenes, and the commercial treaty with Japan expires on Jan. 26.

Will national sentiment, as reflected in Congress, be more strongly in favor of imposing an embargo against Japan than it was with regard to the former arms emargo?

Will Congress ban shipment of even such materials as scrap iron and oil to Japan, while continuing to permit sale of bombing airplanes to European belligerents? The vote on this proposal will prove an interesting index to the state of national opinion as regards the possibility of "starving" the war in Asia.

Moves for Peace

There are some who would have the United States initiate or support the various moves toward mediation of the European conflict that are made from time to time. This, they believe, is America's best way of sharing the blessings of peace with the belligerents, by converting belligerents into nonbelligerents.

The United States Government has not yet seen fit to initiate such a mediation, nor even to support very definitely the German, Italian, Dutch, and Belgian proposals that have been tentatively offered. It is clear, however, that Washington is eager to do something along this line whenever it appears that there exists a basis for peace which both parties to the conflict are willing to discuss.

True Gratitude

Meanwhile, Americans can continue their search for the right way to share the blessing of peace. Such a search is the best evidence of true gratitude for peace. It is a much more important adjunct of Thanksgiving than even a turkey dinner.

Rex Miller

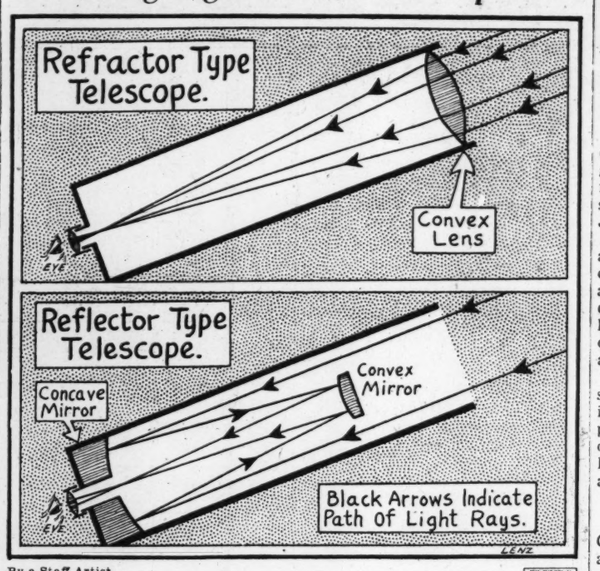
Proclamation

Let us, on the day set aside for this purpose, give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for the strength which he has vouchsafed us to carry on our daily labors and for the hope that lives within us of the coming of a day when peace and the productive activities of peace shall reign on every continent.

From President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1939

How can America best serve the cause of peace is question for whole Nation.

Taming Light From Outer Spaces



By a Staff Artist

Types of Telescope

Upper drawing illustrates lens style of instrument, represented by the 36-inch Lick and the 40-inch Yerkes. Lower pictures one form of the mirror style, recalling the Mt. Locke 82-inch, the Mt. Wilson 100-inch, and the Mt. Palomar 200-inch.

Clocks Made to Tick in Time With Stars at Observatory

Pathway to the Stars
Eleventh of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Naval Observatory has the distinction of having been established by an act of Congress. But it seems Congress even in the days of John Quincy Adams knew the art of procrastination and how to build institutions on paper without cost.

Congress "acted" in 1830; but three years later, Lieut. Charles Wilkes, tired of waiting for appropriations, built the Naval Observatory with his own money. He had already become famous for his explorations and discoveries in natural science: and when placed in charge of the Naval repository of chart and instrumental odds and ends, he set out to reform the inaccurate methods of setting ship's clocks to "more or less" the right time. His first small building, equipped with a single transit, marked the beginning of a national institution.

An instrument that brought fame to the Observatory in later years was the 26-inch refractor made by Alvan Clark and installed in 1873. With it, Dr. Asaph Hall was able to discover the two tiny moons of Mars, Deimos and Phobos, and with it Prof. Simon Newcomb and Prof. George Hill accomplished the task of computing the orbits for our moon, Mars, Venus Saturn, Neptune and Uranus.

Two telescopes have since been added. One, a 40-inch reflector was built by George W. Ritchey and Henry Chrétien. Designed for photographic work, it is "air-conditioned," and is so accurately constructed that even the photographic plates are curved, to give optical perfection. The other is a 15-inch photographic refractor, built by Warner and Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Attaining Correctness

The Naval Observatory is a practical institution, much of its work bearing on our daily living. If it did nothing but furnish the clocks of the nation with correct time, that would be a service sufficient to earn its keep. Formerly, every city in the United States had its own time. Philadelphia was 4 minutes slower than New York, New York about 12 minutes slower than Boston, and Chicago well over an hour slower than eastern coast cities. But at last, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific zones time were established, and the railroads began a campaign for accuracy of arrivals and departures.

Measured from the sun as the starting point, the day is about three minutes and 56 seconds longer than if measured from the stars. In one year that difference amounts to a whole day. Time measured from the stars, the time astronomers work with, is sidereal time, as opposed to mean solar time and apparent solar time. Only at noon on March 21st do the clocks all tell the same time. Six months later, when it's noon by the sun, it's midnight by the stars. Sidereal time would hardly be convenient to live by.

How does the Observatory figure "correct" time?

First of all there must be a starting point. Because there are stars in every direction and because they are all in motion, the point to start from has been taken as the vernal equinox—the place where the path which the sun seems to follow, as it travels about the sky each year, crosses the equator of the sky. Every March 21st, this point crosses the meridian, which is the imaginary line from pole to pole passing directly overhead.

At that instant, it is sidereal noon and solar noon, noon standard time. Time has begun.

Accurate Observation

A telescope that is used to compute time has its axis running east and west, and it can see a star only for a fleeting moment as it crosses the meridian in its apparent journey from east to west; hence the names, "meridian circle." In the eyepiece of the meridian circle are mounted cross-hairs of spider web. The observer chooses a near-zenith star approaching the meridian, and watches it as it comes in the field of his instrument. The instant it passes the cross-hair, he presses a telegraphic key, which causes an interruption in the electric circuit, each interruption being recorded on a chronograph. On the same sheet appear the records of the standard clocks, each second determined by the swing of a pendulum, causing the pen of the chronograph to record a jerk. The last second of every minute is not recorded, hence a white space on the record indicates where the minute began.

Now by locating the point where the extra jerk appears on the record, the astronomer knows just when the star crossed the meridian. He knows from his tables the exact time it should have crossed; and if there is any difference, his clock is either slow or fast.

A visitor at the Naval Observatory building can see the clocks only through an inverted periscope in the center of the room; for they are kept in a vault in the basement at constant temperature where they vary less than five thousandths of a second a year. They are protected against even such a change of temperature as proximity of the human body would cause.

Unions Warned Acts Alienate Public Support

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 24 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt warned organized labor yesterday that it faces a "frightful beating" in the session of Congress which opens in January.

"There is a new threat in the air," he said in a nationwide radiocast, "in the minds of the people and in the words of men who frequently have battled in labor's behalf—that unless some semblance of peace is restored, labor is in for a frightful beating.

"What the lawmakers give, they sometimes take away. The country is out of patience with the surly, picayunish attitude of two great organizations that have split all labor in half and now refuse to do anything about it.

Lewis Assailed

"That John L. Lewis, czar of the C. I. O.," he said, "has not been able to arrive at some compromise seems to indicate to many that this gentleman is not as able or as competent as he is cracked up to be."

He referred to the four-year-old split between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations as the source of growing impatience on the part of the public and of the threatened alienation of "labor's staunchest friends in Washington, people like Senator Norris and Senator Wagner."

"If you look back over the history of industrial America for the last 15 years, you will find a phase of American life that is pock-marked with disorder and strikes. . . . look at Detroit today. Perhaps a 150,000 men, who are automobile workers, are sitting in their homes —staring into space. This is Thanksgiving.

Points at Issue

Declaring that workers are not arguing for a wage increase, Mr. Roosevelt said the labor union wants complete control over production and the speed of production as well as the exclusive hiring and firing privileges in the company operations.

"In other words they want the right to slow down or speed up production at will and to tell the company who are good men and who are not. They also want to force the company to deduct the cost of the union dues from employees' salaries. If the unions get these concessions, they would automatically make the company their collection agency and they would also control the output of this country."

Chrysler Clash

DETROIT, Nov. 24 (AP)—Two policemen and a number of other persons were injured in a melee at the Chrysler Corporation's main Dodge plant today as approximately 100 men sought entrance to the building.

Police broke up the fighting promptly and took several men into custody for questioning.

Police estimated 600 pickets of the United Automobile Workers were on duty when the men tried to enter the plant. Approximately 85 gained admittance, they said.

Meanwhile the troublesome issue of unionized shop foremen remained a stumblingblock today as negotiations in the Chrysler Corporation labor dispute continued.

Although the Foremen's Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has withdrawn its request for a bargaining conference, the Corporation sought assurances from high C. I. O. leaders that the request would not be repeated.

Film Dispute

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 24 (AP)—Motion picture producers and representatives of the Conference of Studio Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, meet late today for a showdown on the union's demand for 10 per cent salary increases for 23,000 workers in the film industry.

Union spokesmen said they were confident the raise would be granted but that if it were not the strike ultimatum given by William J. Bioff, Chairman of the Conference, last week would be invoked.

Insurance for Doctor's Bills Started in New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24—Medical and Surgical Care, Inc., of Utica, today has the first New York State permit to operate a voluntary nonprofit system of insuring individuals against doctor's bills on an annual basis. The corporation will serve residents in 12 counties in up-state New York.

Louis H. Pink, State Insurance Superintendent, announced yesterday the permit had been issued on Nov. 21. The plan has legal implementation under the new state Insurance Code, signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last June and which includes provision for nonprofit medical insurance corporations.

Another application for a similar permit was made months ago by a medical group which sought to serve persons in 17 Southern New York counties, but this permit has not yet been granted.

The two plans are similar to the 3-cents-a-day hospital insurance system now covering more than 1,400,000 persons in New York State.

The annual charge will be $16.80 for a subscriber who is employed and $13.80 for the wife and each unmarried dependent child between 16 and 18. A subscriber's dependent children between the ages of 1 and 16 will be insured for $8.40 a year.

These payments cover up to $225 in doctor's bills for the employed subscriber, the subscriber and one dependent up to $325, and three or more members of the same family will be insured to the amount of $425 a year. Under this plan the insured selects his own physician.

Insurance Department enables the Corporation to solicit business now, but full function must await licensing by the Department.

Dr. F. M. Miller, Jr., is President of the Corporation; Dr. William Wale and John F. Kelley, Vice-Presidents; Charles W. Hall, Treasurer; Walter F. Roberts, Secretary, and Harold C. Stephenson, Managing Director. Officers and directors with the exception of Mr. Stephenson serve without pay.

Legal Provisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24—The insurance system for which a permit has been given to the Medical and Surgical Care, Inc., of this city, by the State Insurance Department is viewed here generally as a backfire to the agitation for state sickness insurance.

The Corporation expects to enroll about 600 doctors as participants. These physicians will receive a 50 per cent higher fee than a nonenrolled doctor, the reason for this being that enrolled doctors agree to back up the plan against contingencies. For instance, if the Corporation found its liabilities greater than its assets, enrolled doctors, who pay $10 initiation fee, would settle without complaint on a prorated basis.

Doctors' fees have been set in advance in a table covering 1,017 items of illness or accident. The Corporation said the prices follow closely on the pattern of those under workmen's injury corpensation.

Under state laws, the Corporation is permitted to use 10 per cent of its intake for expenses, but a spokesman for the Corporation said that if the hospital plan was any precedent, this amount would not be necessary. He added, however, that if a profit did turn up at the end of a year, it would be distributed to the subscribers, either by cash dividends or in the form of reduced rates.

The Corporation spokesman said it would have its service in operation within six weeks in Oneida, Madison, Herkimer, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Essex, Clinton, Montgomery, Fulton, Otsego, and Hamilton Counties. The system has been approved by the State Social Welfare Department, the Secretary of State, and a Supreme Court Justice as required by law.

The permit received from the

16 N. C. Colleges Offer Layman Religion Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—A survey of 16 North Carolina colleges shows that a wide range of courses in religion are being offered to students, Dr. Mason Crum of Duke University, President of the North Carolina Teachers of Religion, said in addressing that group here.

All of the colleges studied offer courses in Biblical literature or religion, it was found.

"Our principal business," said Dr. Crum, "is to offer courses to that great mass of students who are to be lawyers, doctors, merchants, farmers, and artisans. There is always the temptation t think of courses in religion i terms of professional training. B the vast majority of our stude will be laymen. Therefore, it see to me important that we must differentiate in our thinking between undergraduate instruction and professional theological training."

At Duke University, for example, Dr. Crum said, in the two undergraduate colleges there are at present 741 students taking courses in religion, approximately seven times the number in the School of Religion, the professional graduate school.

"It seems to me," Dr. Crum declared, "that we should concern ourselves with the more practical aspects of religion in everyday life. I doubt not that the next decade or so will witness a revival of interest in spiritual things. It may come on the college campus. A mechanistic philosophy has broken down and our contemporary world is struggling to achieve a peace which only the principles of true religion can give. I have confidence that the tide will turn, and that men will yet come back to the grand task of educating the spirit."



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Of All Things . . . !

Gallantry Backfires

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—It's been a long time since anything backfired as loudly as the City Park Board's attempt to display masculine gallantry toward women drivers.

The Board announced it would open the civic center to parking to alleviate the shopping-parking problem. "And as a special concession to the ladies, who have so much trouble getting into and out of parking places," said the announcement, "we're going to make the parking stalls 20 feet long instead of the usual 18 feet."

Feminine response was sudden and devastating. Among the quotes that came from women were these:

"If they're going to put in bigger parking spaces let them put them in for the men!"

"Why, I never heard such a slap at women drivers."

"Women can get into a tight parking space with equal if not more ease than men."

"Why, I've been driving since before some of the Park Board members were out of short pants!"

Grocery Basket Upset

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—There was, it seems, a slight case of mistaken address.

A customer bought some groceries, tendered a $10 check and received $8 change. As an afterthought he ordered $12 worth more, to be delivered C. O. D.

"Where'll I send it?" asked the clerk.

"To 811 N. W. 75th Street."

The clerk started, then inquired gently:

"How long have you lived there?"

"Oh, I just bought the house three days ago."

"The heck you did!" roared the clerk. "That's where I live!"

The customer fled, but the clerk nabbed him on the street and called police, who jailed the party of the first part on a worthless check charge.

Divided Authority

PETROLIA, Ont. (AP)—This town today had two police forces —of two men each—and awaited expectantly for a test arrest to see which actually was in control.

The town council recently dismissed the Chief Constable and his assistant and named two successors. Supporters of the older officers argued, however, that they were fired illegally since the Council did not pass a by-law to repeal the by-law under which they were appointed.

When the dismissed constables reported for work yesterday Mayor Frank L. Braybrook told them they could patrol the streets if they liked—but without pay.

Do the Cows Know This?

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's new crochet king is a horny-fisted rider of the range, John Miller, cowpuncher employed on the ranch of Jake Mansch near Sacramento, Calif.

His ecru bedspread was adjudged the best in a nation-wide contest among 300,000 male exponents of the hooked needle. He's going to fly here Nov. 27 for a speed-crocheting contest with the national woman champion, Mrs. E. N. Noble of Minneapolis, and the city champion, Mrs. Lavinia Cervone.

Eats His Hat

SANTA MARIA, Calif. (AP)—Journalism Instructor Harold Burum offered to eat his hat if his students ever got the high school paper out on time.

The students did it and called on Mr. Burum to down the straw topper.

They forgot that he was a chemistry teacher, too. He concocted a brew that reduced the straw to sandwich - spread consistency, spread it on crackers and ate it.

Just a Cat's-Paw

BLYTHE, Ga. (AP)—An electric fan almost came between the partnership of W. H. Sewell and R. H. Burkhalter, grocers.

Each thought the other was leaving it running all night.

The other day the store cat gave a demonstration that saved the situation. Calmly the cat climbed on a pile of flour sacks, pulled the fan switch cord with his paw, leaped to the top of an ice box, stretched out in the breeze.

Fire Alarm for Job

TITUSVILLE, Fla. (AP)—False alarms never were popular with firemen here, and that goes for one which originated in their own department.

Hearing the fire alarm siren's long blast, the firemen dashed inside the station to jump into their fire-fighting togs.

As each came in he was handed a brush and a rag, told to get busy on a job they had been putting off for a month—giving the fire truck a new coat of paint.

Paying Up

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—"I want to surrender," said a mild-eyed man who walked up to J. E. Armstrong, Traffic Patrolman.

"What are you wanted for?" Mr. Armstrong asked skeptically.

"Traffic tickets," said the man, soberly.

Mr. Armstrong went with him to the police station where he paid for five over-parking transgressions.

It Doesn't Look Right

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa (AP)—Pottawattamie County Supervisors ruled that any relief client who calls at relief headquarters after Dec. 1 in a taxicab will be denied his relief quota.

The Supervisors declared, "It doesn't look well to the taxpayers."

A Bit of Old California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lompoc, Calif.

Here in mid-California has been recaptured for posterity an important setting of the winning of the West: Misión La Purísima Concepsión.

This mission was founded in 1787, eleventh of the 21 California missions.

Now one of the State historical monuments, it is as important to scholars and as interesting to tourists as the New England restorations of the Wayside Inn at Sudbury or the House of Seven Gables at Salem.

King's Highway

The setting of the mission on the original King's Highway (El Camino Real) has been cut off by the short-cutting of the modern coast highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Public restoration began in 1935, the mission having been in ruins since 1905. Thirteen major buildings had once formed the establishment, but decadence was hastened by such developments as the Mexican revolt of 1821, the secularization of church lands, and the sale of La Purísima in 1845 to a layman. It was used as a residence, a general store, and even a fold for sheep.

Restoration Plan

Today's restoration includes rebuilding of the monastery, the church, small shops, and soldiers' quarters.

Many persons hope for eventual restoration of the entire community, including Indian dwellings and the various utility buildings such as the long warehouse for hides and tallow, bakeries, carpenter shop, shoe shops, weaving rooms, blacksmith shop, and mill.

Robert K. Shellaby

S. C. Airmen Hosts To Women Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD, S. C. — South Carolina air pilots, numbering well over 100, recently had as their guests at a Breakfast Club meeting, two of the Nation's leading women fliers, Mrs. Clayton Patterson, of Charlotte, N. C., former Regional Governor of the "Ninety Nines," an organization of licensed women pilots, and Mrs. Jesse Woods, also of Charlotte, who recently succeded Mrs. Patterson as Governor of the southeastern section, according to an interview given by W. W Watson of Columbia, President of the South Carolina Aviation Association.

Mrs. Patterson's activities have concerned themselves mostly with promoting the interests of women in aviation, and is well known to both men and women pilots throughout this section. She joined the "Ninety-Nines" at the personal invitation of Amelia Earhart when she visited Salt Lake City in 1932, during a Nation-wide auto-giro tour.

Mrs. Woods came into the aviation picture as an aerial acrobat and wing-walker, being the only person to cling to the wings of an airplane while the pilot put it through barrel rolls and other acrobatic maneuvers.

Several of the men pilots responded modestly in kind, and all expressed satisfaction with the brief but entertaining and instructive get-together.

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Italian Painting Purchased by Kress From Mackay Collection of Famous Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—A masterpiece of fifteenth century Italian painting, Andrea de Verrochio's "Madonna and Child," has just been acquired from the estate of the late Clarence H. Mackay by Samuel H. Kress, chain store head.

The purchase has attracted particular interest in art circles here because Mr. Kress recently presented his collection of Italian paintings to the National Gallery in Washington, and it is thought possible that the present acquisition may also end there. As Verrochio, who lived from 1435-'88, was the teacher of such masters as Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, himself the teacher of Raphael, and Lorenzo di Credi, his work has always attracted particular study from art students.

"The Madonna and Child" is 30½ by 21 inches, and is famous for the colors used in the clothes. The Madonna is wearing a red gown and a blue mantel with a green lining. The child has on a light blue tunic and a red sash, covered with a transparent wrapper. The background is familiar blue sky and hazy landscape, so much employed at that period.

The Mackay collection is now being sold through Jacques Seligman & Co. of this city, and comprises not only rare paintings, but also tapestries and medieval armor. Mr. Mackay, who passed on last November, was chairman of the board of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation and of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company.

This fall the Metropolitan Museum of Art bought a rare French tapestry from the collection, while in 1935 Mr. Kress purchased an extremely valuable painting by Duccio di Buoninsegna, which was among the masterpieces presented to the National Museum.

Nearly $1,500,000 Given to University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Nearly $1,500,000 was contributed or bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania during the year ending June 30, 1939, according to a report made public by the office of the University treasurer.

A substantial part of the contributions, which totaled $1,471,032, went to the Bicentennial Fund being raised in connection with next year's celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the University by Benjamin Franklin.

A total of $851,160 was subscribed to support research and publication, departmental and general expenses, professorships and lectureships, scholarships and fellowships and hospital services.

Better Cotton Grades Get Easier Loan Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Cotton of superior grades and staples, if stored near mill centers and ports, will be eligible for higher rates, under provisions of the 1939 cotton loan program, says an announcement by the Department of Agriculture which was released here recently.

The base rate for middling seven-eighths-inch cotton stored in New Mexico and western Texas, will be eligible for the minimum rate of 8.7 cents, while the base rate in counties in North and South Carolina will be 9.3 cents.

The base for middling seven-eighths-inch cotton stored under loan in Parker County, Texas, for example, will be 8.9 cents. Cotton grading one-inch middling will be eligible for a premium of 45 points or an actual loan rate of 8.9 cents, plus 0.45 cents, or 9.35 cents.

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War Debts: Can They Really Be Paid?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"No more controversial subject has been produced in years than the War debts. They have been one continuing theme right through the post war period. Politicians have won office on promises of collection. Still they have not been paid and most people in the United States are pretty hazy about them.

"They know money was borrowed by the Allies for the war. They know their country needs money. They see huge foreign expenditures for arms which looks as though there was money if repayment was really desired. So, they conclude, the debts must be paid. Unfortunately the war debt picture is far from being simple."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, what really are the war debts, anyhow?"

Answer: "They are debts that European countries contracted during and after the World War. They borrowed about $10,350,000,000, some $7,000,000,000 being contracted for before the armistice."

Question: "Having borrowed and taken this money to Europe, why shouldn't the European powers now send it back?"

Answer: "Because no money was sent to Europe. You ask how Europe could borrow without getting money? It's this way. This so-called borrowing was really the arranging of credits to be spent in the United States, credits totalling the figures mentioned.

"Suppose you want to borrow $50 from me to buy a suit. Instead of giving you that money, suppose I tell you to go to my tailor and get a $50 suit and have it charged to me. I would be arranging a credit for you for $50, but I wouldn't be giving you any money. In turn you'd be limited to buying only from my tailor, while with the $50 in cash you could have purchased your suit anywhere, or used some of the money for other purposes. That's how the European borrowings were arranged. No money changed hands at all."

Question: "What became of the money that was kept in the United States, then?"

Answer: "It went to farmers and laborers in wages and to businessmen in profits, helping to create that period of almost profligate spending known as the 'war boom.'"

Question: "Has Europe paid back anything on these debts?"

Answer: "About $2,500,000,000—but most of this has been in interest rather than cutting down the principal. They owe the United States about $14,500,000,000 at the moment but interest is rapidly increasing this. By 1989 Europe is supposed to have paid back about $22,000,000,000—or over twice what was originally borrowed."

Question: "I thought the United States had cancelled a large part of the debts—but what you say would hardly bear that out."

Answer: "The United States never canceled any of the principal. You probably got your impression from reductions made in the interest rate charged on the sums lent. The original rate was very high—typical of war times—5 per cent. The first cut by the Treasury reduced the rate to the Liberty bond figure of 4½ per cent. When the nations got to funding their debts it was made even lower—on a capacity to pay basis. Britain, considered the richest, was charged 3.3 per cent for the 62 years the payments were to be made, France only 1.6 per cent—while Italy got away with .4 per cent."

Question: "Where do reparations come into this picture?"

Answer: "Britain and France have always held that German reparations must be tied to the war debts.

"The Allies felt that since Germany lost the war it should pay the costs. Now since the war debts were one of the costs, then America was to get payment, but through German reparations payments to Britain and France. In 1931 Germany broke down and stopped paying."

Question: "How was it that Germany could pay reparations while the Allies found the war debts so difficult?"

Answer: "The answer to that is another thing that annoys the United States. Germany got the money she did pay in reparations from — among other places — the United States! Private investors in America were actually lending money to Germany to pay France so that France could pay the United States. When Americans stopped loaning such sums to Germany, it quit paying reparations."

Question: "If the interest rates were cut down, could the principal be managed?"

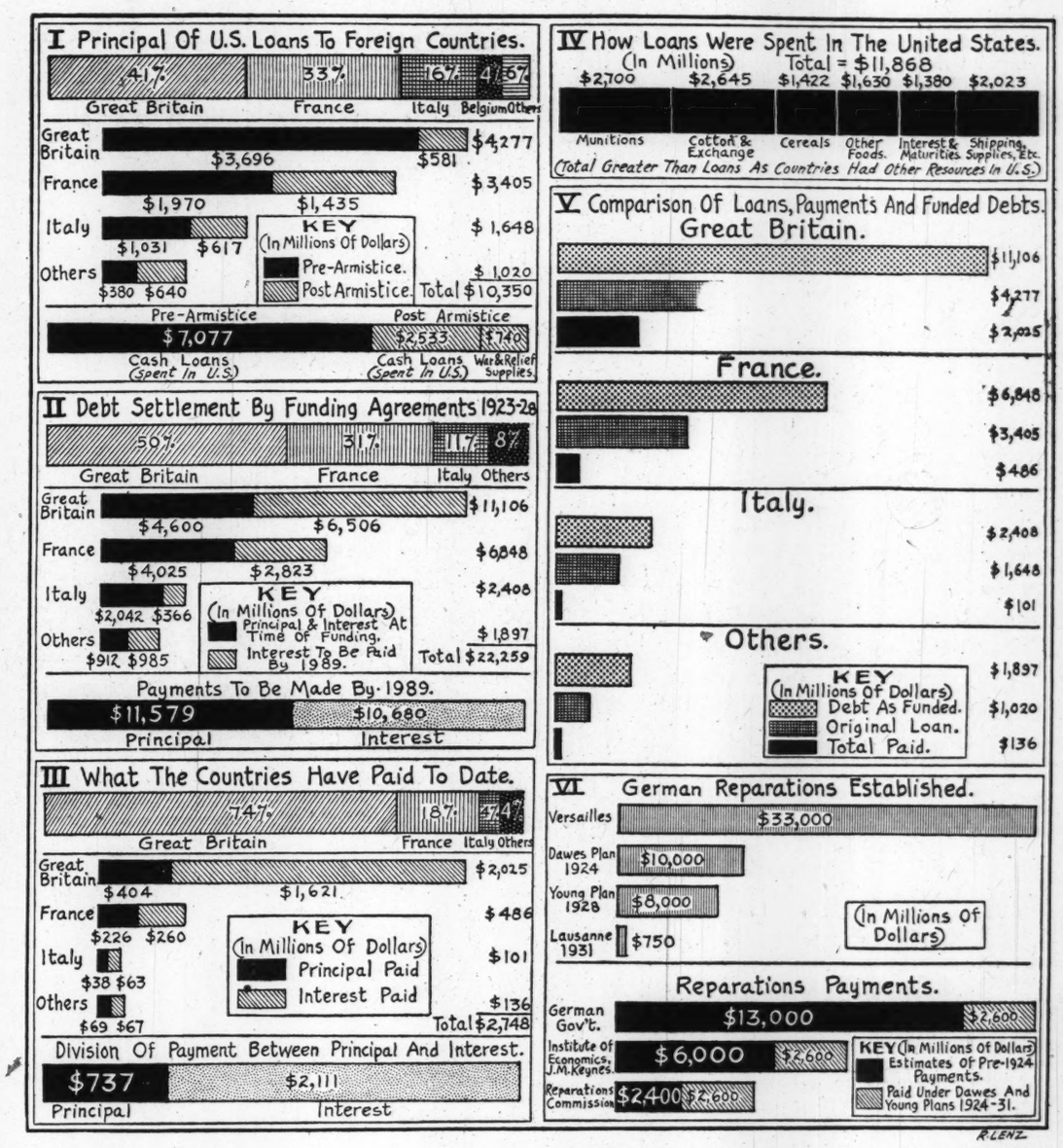
Answer: "It's considered possible. And by the very act of reducing interest in the first place, the United States is on record as agreeing that the original interest rate need not hold in face of difficulty of repayment. Having accepted the first cuts from 5 per cent and finally scaling down to .4 per cent for Italy, the United States has recognized cutting down of interest as permissible."

Question: "What other means could be used for repayment besides cash, which is obviously difficult since no money was sent abroad in the first place?"

Answer: "Perhaps part money and part non-competitive goods, such as tin and rubber, to be stored for defense purposes. Some have suggested that Canada, Bermuda and the British West Indies be turned over to clear the debt. Canada is of course independent, so Britain couldn't turn that over if she would. As for the others, the populations might not approve—an important point when democracies hold so for self-determination.

"And now for our guest speaker for today, Neal A. Stanford, a member of the Fireside faculty, who, specializing in economic subjects, has frequently contributed to our discussions before—on Page 187."

An Old Story Retold Graphically



By a Staff Artist

The Highlights of the War and Post-War Debts and Payments

The issue of war and post-war debts can always start a debate. One reason is that authorities disagree on figures. We have taken what appears to be the most authoritative; but illustrate the wide difference of opinion this issue raises by showing in the chart on Reparations Payments the wide divergence in estimates on pre-1924 or pre-Dawes Plan payments which varied from less than $2,500,000,000 to $13,000,000,000. That is the figure on which there is most disagreement. While technically reparations are unrelated to war debts, actually they have proved to be closely joined.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

A Chapter in History Needing an Ending

By Neal A. Stanford

The United States Treasury observed Armistice Day this year in the simple publication of a set of figures. But those figures were full of political and diplomatic dynamite. They were the various sums that European nations are listed as still owing the United States. They totaled on that date something under $14,500,000,000. That would be enough to run the Federal government at its present rate of spending for almost two years. It is about equal to the total of all New Deal deficits. No wonder many an American says: "Lets hold them to it"; or echoes President Coolidge's crisp comment: "They hired the money, didn't they?"

But the problem of war and post-war debts owed the United States by foreign nations cannot be so easily dismissed. For the issue is not between right and wrong in this case, but rather between two rights. There are economic and financial issues involved, as well as ethical, that cannot be so flippantly settled.

Moral Issue

Prior to and after the Armistice, European nations borrowed about $10,350,000,000 from Uncle Sam. By far the greater part of it was borrowed during the years that the United States was at war with Germany, along side of Britain and France. Is there not then a moral issue involved? Britain, France and the United States were supposedly fighting in a common cause. Britain and France sacrificed millions in manpower. There is no question of collecting those war costs. The United States, in contrast—while it also paid in manpower (though in a much smaller degree)—offered its allies billions in credit with which to fight the war. Those constitute the war debts that are still on the Treasury's books. This has raised the question to Americans; "Was the war a business deal arranged in the counting house? Was it Uncle Sam or Uncle Shylock who entered the war?"

But for a decade and a half it has not been so much the principal of those debts that has raised the question of ethics, as that of the interest charged. For while European powers borrowed something over $10,000,000 from the United States, by the funding agreements made in the 1920's they were asked to eventually pay back about $22,000,000,000. Which raises the question; "Is it in the spirit of a partnership—which presumably the war was—for interest to be charged at all?" Actually most of the almost $2,500,000,000 Europe has repaid the United States has gone, not for reducing the principal but for paying interest.

Repayment Possible

But enough for the ethics involved. Let us rather consider whether it is economically possible for, say, Britain or France, to pay its war debts? Who has not heard the rhetorical question: "Well, if European nations can afford to arm, they can afford to pay their war debts." That sounds pretty convincing at first. But here's the rub. The patterns for rearming and for paying international debts are cut out of different pieces of cloth. A nation can rearm by taxing or borrowing from its citizens. But if it wants to pay bills abroad it has to collect the money in one currency and pay it in another.

For instance, Britain could conveniently pay off what is left of its war debt by shipping gold to Washington. But in the first place where is it going to get a lump of gold worth $5,500,000,000— the size of Britain's present debt as calculated by the U. S. Treasury? And if it could get a $5,000,000,000 gold brick what good would that do the United States, which already has more gold than it knows what to do with? Should America corral all the gold, thus completely disrupting trade settlements—for which gold was originally intended—it would find itself much in the position of the little boy who could find no one to play marbles with him because he owned all the marbles.

The United States could, of course, take the equivalent of $5,000,000,000 in goods and services. And if any further payment is to be made this will be the logical avenue of payment. But that means that the United States should accept what it is pleased to call an "unfavorable" balance of trade. America should import more goods than it exports. When one recalls that what the Allies got for their $10,000,000,000 was materials, not money—American-made materials at wartime prices—it seems only logical to let the debts be paid in goods, that is, materials.

But America is not at all anxious to have $10,000,000,000—or $22,000,000,000 (the total payments by 1989)—worth of European goods dumped in its lap. Imagine what that would do to American business. American industry would cry for protection—even higher protection than it gets behind present tariff walls. American industry would be disorganized completely.

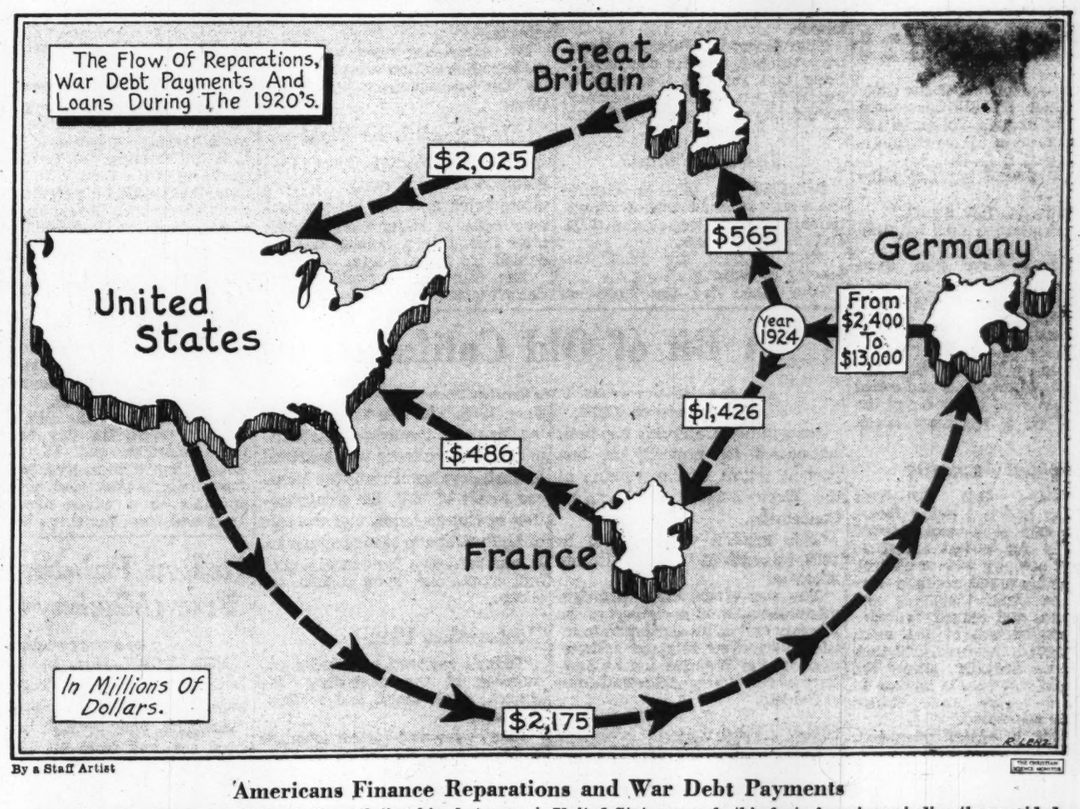
Misunderstandings

Washington's refusal to accept less than all due it may be legally correct, but it isn't collecting anything on pay day. That "all or nothing" attitude has forced Europe to reply, "all right, nothing."

What America needs more than to collect its European debts is the presence of a stable and peaceful Europe or world. The monetary and economic value of such a condition would be worth many times the value of all European debts. Cancellation is without doubt unpalatable to Americans; but a true Yankee is raised to know that a half—or even a quarter or a tenth—of a loaf is better than none.

Admittedly there has been bungling and misunderstanding over these debts on both sides of the Atlantic. But that is water gone under the bridge. Before a new peace is written the old war should be entirely liquidated, not perhaps by debt cancellation, but at least by a wise and reasonable revision.

The Circle That Broke Down in 1931



By a Staff Artist

Americans Finance Reparations and War Debt Payments

This oversimplified drawing of the relationship between loans by Americans to Germany, German reparations payments to the Allies, and the Allies' debt payments to the United States reveals this fact: Americans indirectly provided for reparation and debt payments. When private Americans stopped loaning money, the circle broke.

What Writers Have To Say

Books

Will They Pay?—By Dorsey Richardson, J. B. Lippincott, 1933. A primer on the war debts that reveals the need of final and realistic answer to the question.

The ABC of War Debts—By Frank H. Simonds, Harper & Brothers, 1933.
A discussion of the war debt problem and an analysis of numerous delusions about them.

The Truth About Reparations and War-debts—By Lloyd George, Doubleday, Doran & Company, 1932.
The first duty of statesmen is to clear away the war-debt debris.

War Debts and World Prosperity—By Moulton and Pasvolsky, published by The Brookings Institution, 1932.
An exhaustive and well-documented study of the issue.

Britain and the War Debts—By Leonard J. Reid, City Editor of The Daily Telegraph, 1933.
A history of the debts, their funding, and a study of the American viewpoint.

The United States in World Affairs, 1931—By Walter Lippmann, 1932.
An account of American Foreign Relations for the year in question with chapters on the moratorium and reparations.

The History of Reparations—By Carl Bergmann, 1927.

Magazines

War Debts—Not Dead, but Sleeping—By H. B. Elliston in The Atlantic for February, 1938.
Need for an agreement on this much misunderstood and inflammatory subject emphasized.

Please, Friend Shylock—Editorial in The Saturday Evening Post for Sept. 3, 1938.
A defense of "They hired the money, didn't they?" school of American thought.

War Debts—Articles by H. D. Gideonse and Irving Brant in International Conciliation report No. 294, November, 1933.
Enlightened self-interest should persuade America to settle the debt question by sacrificing its interest claims as the Allies wiped out reparations.

Intergovernmental Debts—Articles and charts by Charles Merz, Nicholas Murray Butler, James T. Shotwell, the Brookings Institution, Walter Lippmann, President Hoover.

The British War Debt—By George P. Auld in Foreign Affairs, July, 1938. The case for their reduction or cancellation.

America's War Debt Policy—Congressional Digest for October, 1931. Series of articles on the question by Andrew Mellon, Dr. Harold Moulton, Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, plus a debate on the issue by almost two dozen "names."

Another British Ship Sunk Off East Coast

By the Associated Press

The 8,886-ton British steamer Mangalore was sunk by a mine off Britain's East Coast today as shipping losses among neutral and belligerent nations mounted to 153 vessels, with no sign of a letup in the most destructive period of sea combat since war broke Sept. 3.

Twenty-six vessels have been sent to the bottom since the fresh outbreak of submarine and mine activity began Nov. 18. Eight sinkings were reported Nov. 23.

Ship tonnage so far destroyed in rival blockade campaigns rose to 586,652. At least 2,033 fatalities have been reported in the sea warfare and some 120 more are missing.

How They Stand

The latest losses raised Great Britain's total to 83 vessels. Germany has lost 15, France 9, and neutral nations 46.

Forty-six ships have been reported sunk so far this month. Sixty were destroyed in September and 47 in October.

Meanwhile British naval experts shaped methods to combat mines which are taking such a toll of merchant shipping along the British East Coast.

The British press charges Germany with sowing magnetic, high explosive mines in shallow East Coast shipping lanes with minelaying airplanes and small submarines.

The Admiralty made no pronouncement on stories of naval experts that airplanes could sow mines in shallow water where submarines could not navigate, but that they considered the aerial minelayers easier to sight and attack than those beneath the sea.

Using Old Experience

Naval authorities asserted the Admiralty was profiting by its experience in combatting mines during the World War. They said it was aware of the reported new devices and of methods of coping with them.

One indicated method was through development of a new minesweeping technique, possibly with wooden minesweepers or vessels insulated against magnetic mines. Another was through intensified air and sea patrols against enemy minelayers.

Disclosure of two more sinkings raised the additions for Nov. 23 alone to eight. One was the 315-ton British minesweeper Aragonite, which the Admiralty said struck a mine Nov. 22.

The other was the 974-ton London steamer Lowland which, it was disclosed, sank in the North Sea with nine men missing and one fatality. The cause of the sinking was not given.

The sinking of the 5,133-ton Netherlands tanker Sliedrecht by a submarine was disclosed Nov. 24 with the landing of five survivors in a northwest coast port.

The five were 7½ days in an open boat before being rescued by a trawler.

Two vessels damaged in previous mishaps were beached Nov. 24 to keep them from sinking.

They were the Italian steamer Fianona, 6,660 tons, which struck a mine Nov. 21 off the Southeast Coast and had been under tow and the Greek steamer Nicholaos Piangos, 4,450 tons, which was in collision Nov. 22 with the Norwegian ship Brarena.

U-Boat Sunk

Concurrently, according to published reports Nov. 23, a French submarine chaser, the Admiral Mouchez, scored a depth bomb hit on a German underseas craft in the English Channel after escaping one of the submarine's torpedoes.

It was the third German submarine reported sunk in four days by the French.

The Admiral Mouchez, formerly an ocean-mapping vessel, was traveling in a night convoy when the submarine fired the torpedo, it was reported. The chaser loosed depth charges, it was said, and oil rising to the surface indicated a hit.

In the Netherlands the restriction on shipping was lifted Nov. 24 with announcement of the sailing of the Holland-Amerika liner Statendam for New York with 1,200 passengers; including 175 Americans.

Line officials declared the liner carried no German cargo. Restrictions against Netherlands shipping to British ports is still in effect.

Ark Royal Story

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The latest explanation of the Ark Royal, British aircraft carrier, which Germany claimed to have sunk, is that German planes actually did attack the British aircraft carrier and that only chance saved it from destruction.

The story, based on an eyewitness report and related to the Overseas Press Club Nov. 22, said a bomb explosion heeled the carrier so far over that the side of the flying deck was washed by the sea, but that the ship miraculously righted itself.

Sir Derwent Hall Caine, former Member of Parliament and adviser to the late British Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, told the story. He said he got it in a letter from an unnamed officer on the Ark Royal.

[Germans have claimed a bomb sank the Ark Royal Sept. 26. British have denied it.]

Quoting from the officer's account, Sir Derwent said the carrier and four other ships were escorting a disabled submarine to port when six Heinkel bombers attacked them. Antiaircraft fire repelled the raiders, and "then I saw one of the machines turn again toward the stern of our ships. He swooped down in a power dive. When he was just off the deck he dropped a 500-pound bomb. It fell in the water only a few feet from the ship. The ship heeled over and the port side of the flying deck went awash. Then the miracle happened. The ship righted itself and came back to even keel.

"By this time the bomber had turned and gone on its way back to Germany. The ship was not damaged in any way. No one was hurt.

"The boy who dropped that bomb and saw our ship go over on the angle it did was quite entitled to go back to his base and say he thought he had sunk the Ark Royal."

U-Boat Confirms

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (AP)—The German High Command reported today it had corroboration from a submarine of reported heavy damage to the 10,000-ton British cruiser Belfast in the Firth of Forth.

[The New York Times said Nov. 22 that "for the second time since the outbreak of the war a German submarine has slipped through the defenses of a British naval base and launched an attack on a British warship, according to private advices received in New York.

The newspaper said the extent of the damage was not disclosed but that the submarine was reported to have escaped.

Private information reaching the Associated Press in New York indicated that the Belfast had suffered damage but that it might have been caused by a mine and not by a submarine's torpedo.

In London, the Admiralty maintained silence today on the German assertion that the British cruiser Belfast had been torpedoed and badly damaged.]

Another Raider?

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The German liner Watussi, 9,521 tons, slipped out of the Portuguese East Africa harbor of Lourenço Marques Nov. 23 after having been there since war began, according to a dispatch to Reuters, British News Agency.

[A Reuters dispatch from Swakopmund, Southwest Africa, said the 16,662-ton German liner Windhuk had sailed from Lobito, Portuguese West Africa, Nov. 20, apparently to become a maritime raider.]

A Roundabout Way, But Dinner Is Saved

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Mrs. W. M. Venable came home, found the door locked, her husband gone to a football game with the house key.

A visit to the neighbors was out, because a plump chicken was nearly done in the oven inside.

She appealed to the Atlanta Journal. The Journal called Morgan Blake, its Sports Editor, in the press box at the game. He advised the announcer. The loudspeaker delivered the message and Mr. Venable hurried home in time to save the Thanksgiving dinner.

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Wide World

They Do Their Bit

These boys from the Harris Orphanage at Preston, England, do not look very enthusiastic about their present task. They are knitting socks, mittens, balaclava helmets, and other woolen articles for sailors of the British Navy. Designs for the articles are furnished by the Admiralty.

Paris Eliminates Needless Air Alarms

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 24—Disorganization of daily life resulting from frequent sounding of air raid alarms has been greatly reduced by a new policy of withholding alarms when German planes are obviously not of the bombing type and merely carrying out scouting or propaganda missions.

The apparent purpose of increased German flights over French territory is the location of the position of antiaircraft batteries and other defensive installations, although no one can say whether this intensified air activity is a prelude to more serious land operations which still remain on a small scale with the French communiqué frequently worded, "Nothing important to report."

Legend Destroyed

Recently reported air successes of individual combats with German airplanes have exerted a heartening influence on French morale, largely destroying the legend of an invincible German Army to which Germany has devoted most of its attention. Of course, it is realized that neither France nor England have yet sustained the real test of mass attacks by German bombers, but it is believed here that the possibilities of reprisals may deter Germany from embarking on this mutually destructive form of hostilities.

Meanwhile, clearer weather has been partly responsible for a marked increase in aerial warfare which has engaged both French and British air forces during the past few days. The French communiqué Nov. 24 reported eight German pursuit airplanes shot down by the Allies against one French missing.

A German High Command communiqué, however, declared that German planes on Nov. 23 brought down three enemy craft, with no losses to German planes.

In Britain it is reported that German air raids on the Shetland Islands continued today, two air raid warnings being sounded.

Toll in Planes to Date

The French also had reason to be satisfied with the achievements of their aviators Nov. 22 when five German pursuit planes were shot down on French soil and a German reconnaissance plane crashed in Belgium. The French admitted loss of a single airplane. This makes a total of 17 German planes destroyed in the last two days.

It is estimated that more than 60 German airplanes have been destroyed by the French Air Force since the beginning of the war, while some 25 have been brought down during raids against British coastal objectives and on naval ships. French and British air losses, according to official communiqués, are much smaller.

French military experts attribute their air victories largely to the superior maneuvering ability of their pilots and the high quality of two types of pursuit airplanes, American Curtisses and French Moranes. It is believed here that the Allies derived some indirect benefit from Germany's head start in the aviation race. There is no branch of armament where obsolescence makes itself felt so soon as aviation, and French and British aviation experts believe Germany overstocked with great quantities of Messerschmidt pursuit planes which are inferior to the latest French and British American models.

Germany is still conceded the numerical advantage but it is the general impression in well-informed circles that France and England are rapidly overtaking the German lead.

German Schools in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Despite a resolution carried by the annual conference of the Returned Soldiers' League urging unanimously the Government should close all German schools at once because Nazi propaganda was being circulated, Premier Thomas Playford has replied that this will not be done.

Reasons given were that the resolution was based on some statements which the Cabinet had found to be "not in accordance with fact" and that the authorities were reluctant to interfere in any way with religious liberties.

Propaganda Denied

The deputation to the Premier was led by the heads of the Lutheran churches who protested against assertions at the Soldiers' Congress that Nazi propaganda was being disseminated in certain German schools and that in one district a feud had developed with a threat of reprisals. It was contended that there was no truth in that and there was also a denial that parents had been coerced to send their children to the German school.

The Returned Soldiers' League insisted that since the German schools had been re-opened, and particularly during the Hitler regime, Nazi doctrines had been introduced. Children were encouraged in German sentiment and were brought up as Germans. Before the last war teaching in English was not compulsory but was now, but the Education Act permitted an hour's daily instruction in German.

Prior to the deputation waiting on the Premier, the leaders of the Lutheran churches published in the press an assurance that they were absolutely loyal to Australia and the British Empire and that there was nothing in Nazism to attract them but much to deplore. They emphasized that the Lutheran schools were not German, but Australian, and were conducted on Australian lines, without any association whatever with the Reich. Any teacher trying to foster allegiance with a foreign government would be disciplined immediately, the statement said. All instructors were Australian born and Australian trained, and the schools were inspected periodically by the Education Department, it was added.

Visit Welcomed

The Premier expressed pleasure that the Lutheran Church leaders had come to see him and his Cabinet would consider their offer to omit from the curriculum any German teaching. If, however, it were found that a teacher was disloyal the school would be closed immediately.

There are 14 German schools in South Australia, including colleges, and these are conducted by branches of the Lutheran Church. During the last war the South Australian Government not only closed all German schools but removed German place names from maps. Some of these have been restored. The schools are compelled by law to give instruction in the English language for four hours daily in common with all schools in the State.

Chicago Company Fined $7,500 On Labor Charges

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Miller-Gebhardt Company, manufacturers of artificial flowers, and two of its officers were fined $7,500 in Federal Court today for violations of the Wage and Hour Act.

Alex Elson, regional attorney for the Wage and Hour Administration, charged the wages of some of the company's employees were as low as two cents an hour.

The company and Richard E. Gebhardt and Harry W. Miller pleaded guilty to charges of failing to pay minimum wages and overtime, falsification of records, and violation of the child labor provisions of the Act.

Mr. Elson said the case was the first one in the Chicago area involving child labor and the second in the Nation. The indictment charged the defendants sent out work to about 300 homes, paying an average of eight cents an hour.

About 50 children, the indictment set forth, made flowers for the company, although the concern dealt exclusively with their parents.

No. Carolina Farmers Pay Back Most of Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—More than 15,000 low-income farmers in North Carolina have received loans from the United States Government aggregating $4,250,000 since 1935, and $3,000,000 has been paid back.

More than 2,000 cases of farm debt adjustment have been handled by the Farm Security Administration in North Carolina since 1935, exceeding $1,000,000. In nearly all instances, it has been found both creditor and debtor were eager for such an adjustment.

Old Beacons And New Ones Guard Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Recent installation in the Stockholm archipelago of five super-modern automatic beacons, calls attention to the fact that Sweden's lighthouse service claims to be the oldest in the world.

The first Swedish coast light dates from 1202, and consisted of a coal-fire bucket set up at the request of the merchants of the Hanseatic city of Lübeck to mark the Falsterbo Reef off the southeastern tip of Sweden. Another ancient light is that of Kullen, on the Straits which separate Sweden from Denmark, first established in 1560. During the centuries it has undergone many great changes. Today it boasts the strongest beam of any Swedish lighthouse.

These early attempts at guiding seafarers safely into port were rustic, undependable, and often only temporary arrangements. But it was not long before the world's first rotating light with mirror reflectors was constructed in 1781 by a Swedish engineer named Jonas Norborg. It was first put up at the Fortress of Carlsten, at Marstrand, on the rocky west coast of Sweden, not far from Gothenburg. Similar apparatus were later introduced in France and Great Britain. In order to increase the light power, lenses eventually took the place of mirrors. The first lens light to be installed in Sweden was in Vinga Light, in 1841. This lighthouse, built on a craggy isle in the North Sea, many nautical miles due west of Gothenburg, is familiar to thousands of American travelers. It has been called "The Nantucket of Sweden," because it is the first Swedish beam to greet passengers approaching from the North Sea and the Atlantic.

In the beginning of the 1870's, yet another Swedish invention helped improve the efficiency of the lighthouse service. Invented by an engineer named Carl Gustaf von Otter, it was commonly known as the "blinker apparatus." It consisted of shutters, in their construction somewhat similar to Venetian blinds, which were fitted in front of the beacon. By means of a simple machinery, the shutters were periodically closed or opened, either completely blocking the light, or allowing it to shine at certain set intervals.

Today, the Swedish Lighthouse Service, most ancient in tradition, is as modern and well equipped as that of any other major shipping country. There are 1,600 wakeful beacons guarding Sweden's long and jagged coast, of which some 600 are maintained by the Government, while the remainder are tended by port authorities, and private harbors. Less than 100 years ago, the number was only 25. On the Government maintenance list are 75 large lighthouses, constantly attended, about 450 automatic lights, and 19 lightships. The others are light buoys.

Dardanelles Hero Wins High Place

LONDON (AP)—King George has approved the appointment of Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyburg, a hero of the Dardanelles campaign in the World War, as commander of the New Zealand overseas forces. With his skin painted khaki as camouflage, he swam half a mile from a destroyer to the Turkish shore in the Dardanelles campaign and carried flares which attracted the attention of the Turks while British troops landed at other points.

Gas-Proof Outfits For London Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — An oiled-silk gas proof suit is the latest wartime fashion for milady. The suit affords complete protection from gas and comprises a hood, blouse, trousers, gloves and foot covering, and in the event of an emergency can be slipped on in three minutes.

It can be packed into a small pouch and carried in a hand-bag—which, as far as looks are concerned, anyway, is probably the best place for it.

Plot on Axis Ships Also Blamed on Spy

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (AP)—Capt. Richard Henry Stevens, held as a British spy chieftain on charges of direct connection with an attempt on Adolf Hitler's life, was represented officially today also as a director of British prewar sabotage against German, Italian, and Japanese shipping.

Herr Hitler's own newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, quoted Stevens, who has been identified by the Gestapo as chief of British intelligence for Western Europe, as confessing that he used an emigrant German, Waldemar Poetzsch, in plots to wreck ships of the three totalitarian powers.

Planned in London

Stevens was declared to have told Gestapo questioners that the sabotage campaign was planned in a Secret Service office in London, on the ground floor of the "Broadway Building."

An official statement charged that from November, 1937, to November, 1938, Poetzsch carried out acts of sabotage on "a number of ships which resulted partly in their destruction, including that of the crew."

The statement did not list the ships in question, saying merely that "German, Italian, and Japanese ships" were affected.

Moreover, the Völkischer Beobachter specified three German ships, the 1,110-ton naval oiler Norderney, the 2,883-ton Hestia, and the 651-ton Feronia, and one Italian ship, the 5,639-ton Felce, as included among the sabotaged vessels.

In September, 1938, the statement said, Poetzsch was arrested in a "neutral country" at the insistence of German police, but released when "British quarters" interfered. Last June 29, however, the man was sentenced by a Copenhagen municipal court "on a charge of espionage for England," the statement declared.

In Copenhagen it was reliably reported that Poetzsch is serving out a sentence in a Danish prison on charges of espionage. He was sentenced to six months in jail June 30, but on appeal a higher court sentenced him to eight months with 73 days deductible.

No English Ship Involved

The statement said that German investigators were attracted in the sabotage cases by the fact that no English ship had been affected and declared that with the alleged admissions by Stevens it had now been proved that:

"The principal perpetrator of this ship sabotage was a German emigrant, Poetzsch. His employer was the British Intelligence Service. . . .

"The first ship of English origin in which perhaps a similar act was undertaken by order of the Intelligence Service is the Athenia."

The British liner Athenia was sunk off the Shetland Islands Sept. 3, on the first night of the war between the British-French Allies and Germany. The British charged that a German submarine sank it but the Germans have reiterated a charge that the British themselves were responsible.

Völkischer Beobachter observed that in view of statements by Stevens the United States might wish to re-examine the Athenia disaster.

Secret police, meanwhile, continued questioning Georg Elser of Munich who they said confessed Nov. 14 that he planted the Munich beer hall time bomb which missed Adolf Hitler by 11 minutes when it exploded Nov. 8. He was reported to have diagrammed the device and explained how he installed it.

Planted in a Pillar

Elser was quoted as saying he planted the six-day bomb in a hollow pillar in which he cut only a small hole. According to this account he placed the machine in the pillar, piece by piece, painstakingly assembling them on the inside.

Eight Nazis were mortally injured when the bomb burst a few minutes after Herr Hitler had finished addressing a rally on the anniversary of the unsuccessful beer hall putsch of 1923.

Stevens and Sigismund Payne Best, another alleged British agent, were captured on the Netherlands border the day after the Munich blast. German officials said they fell into the Gestapo's hands after days of a cat-and-mouse game through which Gestapo men maintained coded wireless contacts with the British while posing as anti-Hitler revolutionists.

Spying on Peace

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Authoritative British sources said today that the two Britons seized Nov. 9 by the German Gestapo on the German-Netherlands border were endeavoring to see if a German "peace offer was bonafide."

These sources said Capt. Richard Henry Stevens and Mr. Sigismund Payne Best were acting with the knowledge of the British Government when they were "kidnaped."

The "peace proposals" came from "some German sources," a British spokesman said. Everything Captain Stevens and Mr. Best learned "was transmitted to their own Government and it was in the course of the endeavors to see if the peace offer was bonafide that they were kidnaped," he asserted.

The spokesman confirmed reports from Amsterdam that a Netherlands observer was accompanying Mr. Best and Captain Stevens when they were taken by the Gestapo.

Replying to German charges that the British inspired the Munich explosion Nov. 8 in which Adolf Hitler escaped death or injury by a few minutes, the British spokesman said the Gestapo must either have known the bomb was in the cellar long before it exploded or admit to "gross inefficiency."

Teaching Standards Subject of Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Teachers as currently trained are unfit for the task of preparing future citizens in a democracy, according to Prof. Harl R. Douglas, of the University of North Carolina.

"The education of teacher and school administrator must be reorganized," he asserted in a prepared speech to the thirty-fifth annual University of Illinois high school conference at Champaign, Ill., recently.

Professor Douglas contended that teachers are capable of educating future citizens "only for a failure of democracy, and ultimately a dictatorship, which makes less demands of intelligence upon its citizens."

Richmond Shoeshine Boys Have Own Exclusive Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Richmond bootblacks who pad the pavements and offer shoe shines at a nickel or a dime apiece have been organized into the Shoeshine Boys Club, are listed officially as members, and have been issued work tickets which permit them to practice their trade as recognized merchants, and given recreational guidance.

The membership to date totals 410. These boys are divided among six sectional groups, under the sponsorship of Negro businessmen. Seasonal sports, overnight camp facilities and other activities have been organized for them in this manner.

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Japan Slams One Door To China's Vital Line

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that Japanese forces on a south China offensive aiming at severing Chungking's "back-door" supply lines, today occupied Nanning, Kwangsi Provincial Capital.

The occupation, said the Domei dispatch, was completed at 2:10 p. m.

Nanning lies about 80 miles north of the point on the South China Coast where a landing in force was started on Nov. 15. The city blocked the route toward the Central Chinese Government's highway and railway supply links with French Indo-China and British Burma. It is a city of about 68,000 population, a treaty port under an 1897 agreement between China and Great Britain.

Stiff Resistance

Reports by way of Hong Kong had told of stiff Chinese resistance while Japanese planes loosed mixed cargoes of bombs and propaganda pamphlets on the city. Two days ago the Japanese were reported to have reached the south bank of the Pearl or West River, 10 miles from Manning.

The supply lines which Japan is determined to cut in its drive into Southwestern China were made fast by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government late in 1938.

They were laid when it appeared that normal lines of communication between China and the outside world—through the coastal ports of the East—would be broken.

The supply lines are a forked rail and motor highway leading from Chungking, seat of the Chinese Government 900 air-line miles west of Shanghai, to the outside world through China's two back doors, British Burma, and French Indo-China.

The Chinese in their gradual retreat inland moved their Capital successively from Nanking to Hankow to Chungking; the Japanese, while pursuing inland at the same time spread their power north and south along the coast from Shanghai, eventually closing every normal means of communication between the inland Chinese forces and the outside world.

Since the Chinese were cut off as well from much of their normal domestic sources of supply, a new contact with foreign sources became necessary. The 1,000-mile Chungking-to-Burma highway was China's answer to the problem.

China already had an inland route to Yunnanfu, Capital of Yunnan, its southwesternmost Province. This was a narrow-gauge railway, French owned and completed in 1904, from Hanoi, French Indo-China.

Motor Link Serves

However this was a dead-end route until China built the motor highway, which has as its most important leg the 500-mile section south from Chungking through Kweiyang to Yunnanfu. This gave Chungking a direct connection to the sea through Hanoi.

From Yunnanfu the motor highway forks west through Talifu and Yungchang and then over mountain ranges, some as high as 10,000 feet, to Lashio, in Burma, terminus of a British railway running through Mandalay to the sea at Rangoon.

Thus since completion of the highway it has been possible for China to get supplies from either British Rangoon or French Hanoi and ship them into the heart of the country at Chungking. The supply line immediately had a moral as well as material effect.

To cut this line the Japanese forces would have to drive inland to Yunnanfu over 600 miles of difficult territory. The first part, through Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, appears relatively easy.

A minor supply route, a French rail line from Hanoi northeast to Nanning, military headquarters of Kwangsi Province, would be cut en route. This line lies only 50 miles inland.

Slash at Vital Spot



By a Staff Artist

Japan's Army Advances

Japan's effort to cut important Chinese lines of communication to Burma and French Indo-China reaches new stage.

'American Democracy' Defined Many Ways by Radio Speakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The question "What Does American Democracy Mean to Me?" stands before the American people today with varying interpretations by seven persons representing widely varying groups and shades of opinion at "America's Town Meeting of the Air" here last night. The discussion was radiocast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Speakers were Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration; Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California; Alice Salomon, German refugee sociologist and author; Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress; Pietro di Donato, author; Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and W. Seldon Washington, great-great-great-grandnephew of George Washington. George V. Denny, Jr., acted as moderator of the meeting.

Miss Bethune said democracy was to her and 12,000,000 black Americans "a goal toward which our Nation is marching."

"It is a dream and an ideal in whose ultimate realization we have a deep and abiding faith," she declared. "For me it is based on Christianity in which we confidently entrust our destiny as a people.

First of Rich Harvest

"As we have been extended a measure of democracy, we have brought to the Nation rich gifts." We have helped to build America with our labor, strengthened it with our song. We have given you Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Booker T. Washington, Marian Anderson and George Washington Carver; but even these are only the first fruits of a rich harvest which will be reaped when new and wider fields are opened to us."

Mr. Voorhis saw democracy as a "way of life and a form of government in which every man, woman and child of every race and creed has an equal right to use his creative effort to change and improve it."

"Democracy considers the common citizen the most important one because he is most numerous and, therefore, the national welfare of a democracy is determined by the general welfare of the poorest citizens—not by the special welfare of a favored economic class, political clique or particular nationality.

"Democracy means liberty—the liberty to speak one's mind, to criticize the Government and all those in high places, to change the economic order and improve the political state, to enjoy and profit from the beauty and culture of all the peoples of all time, and, above all, the liberty to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. For the very soul of relicion is freedom of faith, and without that freedom no true religion has ever existed."

Miss Salomon said her keen appreciation of Democracy was, to a large extent, the result of the role women play in America.

Democracy and Women

"I love American democracy because I live here amongst women who are free to work out their own lives as they deem fit, to choose their careers, to hold their own as comrades of men, equal in intelligence, yet also endowed with the peculiar gift of the most womanly woman—a great heart," she declared.

Miss Salomon also voiced her appreciation of the "democratic principle" that children are treated as personalities, human beings—"not as subordinates or inferiors of adult people."

"They are not only allowed, but encouraged to express freely opinions of their own," she continued. "This stimulates their interests and gives them self-confidence and poise in their contacts with others.

"All the children grow up in these centers of democracy without class feeling, class consciousness, class distinction, and this may account for the outstanding characteristic of American life. Education, free for all, breaks the fetters of class and gives a chance to each and all."

Canal Seen Vulnerable Pending New Defenses

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma said Nov. 23 the Panama Canal is "wholly vulnerable to air attack," but that Congress has proposed a $250,000,000 appropriation to strengthen its defenses.

The appropriation has not yet been made.

Chairman of the Senate subcommittee on War Department revenues, Senator Thomas headed a group of Congressional committeemen arriving here in three Army bombers after inspecting the canal.

He predicted the United States would spend $3,000,000,000 in the next three years on its defense program. The Oklahoman said he was impressed with trade possibilities in Latin American countries.

Civil Liberty—Canada's Wartime Act; Obstructing War Activities Made Crime

United States citizens study the restrictive measures put into effect in the Dominion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—There is an old adage that you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.

Persons here interested in preservation of the ideals and practice of personal freedom and civil liberty under law are anxious that the egg-breaking during wartime shall not go to irrevocable extremes.

Already many statutes and drafts of statutes exist for the purpose of restricting the liberties of United States citizens during wartime. They will be outlined in an article tomorrow. It is admitted that many of them are necessary. But civic-minded citizens are anxious that the violations of civil liberty shall not go too far, and that a check as well as a safety valve—the Congress—shall always be present in emergency.

Today such citizens are studying the present status of civil liberties in their neighbor, the Dominion of Canada. Responsible and sincere Canadians in transit recently through Washington have expressed concern over the present extent of restrictive measures.

Farther Than Britain

It is the impression of some Canadians that their wartime regulations have gone farther than in Great Britain or in any other dominion, and they point to the fact that their Parliament has not been in session since the first week of the war as the most significant detail.

On the other hand, the same sources admitted that on the whole the regulations have been administered thus far with reasonable restraint, but with some "witch-hunting," and some prosecutions as in the case of extreme anti-war religious sects.

Canadians appeared generally of the view that the summoning in session of Parliament would be one great step back toward more democratic rule. They praised the continued effectiveness of Parliament in Britain as a safety-valve against wartime measures.

Parliament serves, it was pointed out, not only to give the opposition a chance for protest, but to enable the Government to spike false rumors and tendentious questions on the spot, before they circulated, bloated, and grew into grave problems.

In other words, the preservation of civil liberties through an active parliamentary system works both ways, not only serving the people but the Government as well. It is even tenable that an operative democracy, avoiding the extremes of emergency dictatorship, can wage war more effectively in the long run than a state where civil liberties have been totally sacrificed.

War Measures Act

What has happened in Canada is based on the war measures act of 1914, promulgated anew this year. The Government, through the Governor in Council, is given authority "to do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada." In addition to this blanket authority, the Government is given specific power of censorship and control and suppression of publications, writings, communications, arrest, detention, exclusion, and deportation.

It can control harbors, ports, territorial waters and means of communication, transportation by land, air or water, trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture.

Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof also are vested in the administration.

It is further provided that "all orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law, and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers, and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe." Likewise, "the Governor in Council may prescribe the penalties . . . and may also prescribe whether such penalties shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment. . . ."

The Government on Sept. 3 issued 64 specific regulations, controlling the daily lives of citizens, the economic life of the dominion, and many other basic concerns. These were supplemented with specific censorship regulations of stringent character.

Regulation 21, for example, provides that: "The Minister of Justice, if satisfied, that with a view to preventing any particular persons, from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the State it is necessary so to do, may, notwithstanding anything in these regulations, make an order . . . directing that he be detained in such place, and under such conditions, as the Minister of Justice may from time to time determine."

This provision makes preventive arrest possible, without the usual safeguards commonly associated with English law. An advisory committee is set up to hear objections by any person affected by the foregoing order, but the recommendations of this committee are not binding on the Government. This provision for preventive arrest applies, not only to aliens or enemy aliens but to any Canadians.

Equally Sweeping

The censorship regulations are equally sweeping. "Prohibited matter" is defined broadly as "any adverse or unfavorable statement, report or opinion likely to prejudice the defense of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war." It is forbidden, under severe penalty, to "speak, utter, write, print, publish, post, deliver, receive or have in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control, any statement, opinion or report or any letter or other writing or any newspaper, tract, periodical, book, circular or other printed publication or any photograph, sketch, plan, model, record or other representation, containing or consisting of prohibited matter."

Under these two definitions, supplemented by many detailed regulations, the censorship rules permit all kinds of search and seizure, and control of the expression of opinion.

Much of the emergency power is in the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Its facilities are extensive and the question of tempering the Administration of Canada's wartime measures will in no small proportion depend upon the restraints and judgment exercised by this Police organ, which is so familiar on the Canadian scene.

Asked why the Canadian regulations have gone so far, Canadians point to the large foreign-born population in Canada, the doubts as to dissidence from war policy and the feeling that under the surface there is some apathy if not actual resistance to the war. In any case, they are offering Canada as an object lesson to the United States.

A series of new rigid regulations to prevent evasion of exchange control regulations was made public in Ottawa today: Financial page.

Communist Paper Banned in Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, in has capacity as Acting Secretary of State, banned publication of the Toronto Communist weekly newspaper "The Clarion" to prevent dissenination of subversive propaganda, Nov. 21.

The press censors have banned 12 publications from Canada under section 39A of the defence of Canada regulations, which prohibits spreading reports which might cause disaffection or prejudice relations with foreign powers.

Handling the 'hidden war' in Canada is problem giving greatest concern to Federal Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada in general and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in particular have been closely following the reports of the Dies congressional committee investigating un-American activities. Such problems are common to both countries, and the evidence being gleaned in Washington is useful to Ottawa in its efforts to stamp out subversive elements charged with attempts to sabotage the Dominion's war efforts either by propaganda or violence.

Before when Canada on Sept. 10 declared its active co-operation with the Allies, the immunity guaranteed by the constitution—the rights of free speech, free press, free assembly were unimpaired. Only advocacy of the overthrow of government by violence was illegal. But with war came the automatic application of the War Measures Act with its Defense of Canada regulations making it a criminal offense to obstruct war activities.

Agents of all totalitarian states became potential and, in the case of Germany and Russia, actual enemies.

Enemy Aliens

The handling of "enemy aliens" was a comparatively simple matter. Known Nazi spies and agitators were immediately rounded up and sent to internment camps. Communists, however, fell into a different category. Russia continued to carry on its undeclared war and even after its invasion and partition of Poland the Soviets were not officially an "enemy" of Canada.

The police—federal, provincial, and municipal—could only keep a sharp eye on the Communists. Their tactics were different from those of the Nazis. Getting their directions from Moscow, at first they professed to be in sympathy with the Allied cause, labeled the conflict a "war for democracy," and even encouraged the recruiting of their own members. But when Russia entered upon the scene they reversed their slogans overnight, declaring that this was an "imperialist war" and must be opposed by every means at their disposal, At the same time they "went underground." They continued for a time to publish "The Clarion," their official organ, largely confirming its reading matter to reprints of Russian speeches and manifestos and to Earl Browder's defense before the Dies committee and treading softly in their editorial columns.

It is known that from secret hiding places the Communist leaders have been sending directives to "cells" in every major city of Canada, explaining ways and means of undermining morale in the national defense forces, of inciting strikes and sabotaging munition plants and key industries. Perhaps one mistake of the authorities is that the general public was kept in ignorance of the extent of these activities.

Police Authority

The Federal Government delayed in giving the police the authority to act, preferring to place guards over bridges, canals, public buildings, hydroelectric plants, and other strategic points and to trust the Mountie to get his man one jump ahead of the crime.

About the middle of November this "hidden war" gained fresh intensity. The Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale issued a manifesto that was virtually a declaration of war upon the democracies and an appeal to workers throughout the world to rise against their governments. Taking their cue from Moscow the Communist Party of Canada thereupon printed and circulated its own manifesto with the title "The People Want Peace" and with such assertions as "This war is not a war to save democracy, but is the inevitable result of imperialist intrigues against democracy"; "Canada is plunged into war because it is hitched through the ruling classes to the war policy of Chamberlain"; "Banish the specter of war and open the road towards a new, free, Socialist life." The pamphlet was issued over the signature of Tim Buck, General Secretary, Dominion Executive Committee. Practically every paragraph contravened the Defense of Canada regulations and made the perpetrators subject to arrest and imprisonment. However, only a very limited number of arrests have been made.

The hidden war meanwhile continues. Lord Macmillan, British Minister of Information, recently declared that "This war, in a very special sense, is a war of ideas" and that it is essential "to strive to counteract insidious propaganda against us." Many Canadians feel that a counter-barrage of warning and information is needed to arouse a more dynamic appreciation of the blessings of democracy and to keep proper safeguards alive.

Canada has not as yet organized a publicity bureau, let alone a Ministry of Information and Propaganda. Until it does take this step as a war measure, additional burdens appear destined to fall upon the expanding police force which is being kept in "active service" in the hidden war.

Argentine Air 'Attack'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Navy brought its maneuvers to a climax Nov. 23 with an aerial "attack" against coast objectives which were ordered blacked out by miiitary authorities.

Map and Clear Canadian Line

OTTAWA Nov. 24 (CP)—Since Canadian warplanes cannot fly over United States territory while this Dominion is a belligerent, the survey branch of the Mines and Resources Department has just completed a rush job on a new map with the international border clearly marked for Air Force pilots flying from central Canada to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Survey crews have been busy clearing brush from the border between Quebec and Maine and between New Brunswick and Maine.

A swath 25 to 40 feet wide will make the 293 miles of border separating Quebec from Maine clearly visible from the air, and the New Brunswick-Maine line, which extends 323 miles, will be similarly cleared. Only 78 miles of the latter border is on land. Rivers, lakes and streams provide natural dividing lines for the remainder of the distance.

About 15 miles of the Quebec-Maine border have been cleared in recent weeks, and the work will continue in the spring, pushing steadily through country that for the most part is a wilderness of bush, rolling hills, and muskeg.

Seven-foot iron shafts and concrete pillars mark off the border, and the clearing of underbrush from the international line is an enterprise shared with the United States authorities over the entire 5,000 miles of border line from Atlantic to Pacific.

Sections of border more accessible from the United States are cleared by United States survey crews with a Canadian engineer as observer. United States engineers similarly co-operate with Canada in clearing sections more easily reached from Canadian territory.

Border patrols have been increased now that Canada is at war, and the border lane is expected to be of assistance in curbing illegal entry into Canada and also smuggling.

Saskatchewan Retains Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The annual 1940 Saskatchewan music festival will be held despite the war, it was announced here recently.

Undeterred by the example of Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., which decided to abandon their music festival for the duration of the war, the Saskatchewan Music Festival Association decided the event would be important in helping maintain the public morale.

The decision to continue the music festival was made in the face of probable higher costs of adjudication, usually done by musicians of Britain. Adjudication costs have hitherto been shared by the various provincial festival organizations.

Britain Asked to Block Price Race to Inflation

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—The British Labor Party, finding itself falling behind in the race to keep wages up to price increases, envisages a campaign to press the Government to undertake more drastic measures to control prices.

Trade union leaders are obliged to devote much time now—not in improving real wages, but in trying to overtake the lag between wages and prices. It is claimed there would already have been more unrest among workers if large numbers had not had their wage packets—as distinct from wage rates—increased by war work. In other words, many previously working a short time are now on full time, while multitudes are working overtime.

But Labor spokesmen contend that unless the Government solves the problem of keeping prices down, those now unusually busy will join the outcry against the "vicious spiral" of wages chasing prices.

Control Being Practiced

The Government's answer is that prices already are being controlled in a number of ways. It remains to be seen whether such measures as the Prices of Goods Act and the powers of the various Ministries to fix the costs of such commodities as food will succeed in halting the rising cost of living index, once admittedly justified initial rises, due on such items as wartime insurance, have been marked up.

The Government is also clearly taking the line that drastic voluntary curtailment of domestic consumption will be necessary if compulsory restrictions are not to be resorted to in keeping down price levels.

The extent to which the race between prices and wages is already in progress after barely three months of war is shown by the fact that the official cost of living index has risen from 155 to 169 while wage increases now being announced almost daily have benefited so far between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000.

The Government's recognition of grave danger in the price-wage chase toward inflation was indicated by the radio appeal to the Nation Nov. 22 by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to support two new loans devised especially to appeal to wage-earners and small investors. Sir John surprised many listeners by the insistence with which he pressed home the necessity for the British public to cut spending to the bare minimum and scrape every spare shilling for supporting Government loans.

This appeared as a complete reversal of the Government's "business as usual" policy at the beginning of the war which was aimed at curbing the dislocation of industry and preventing increased unemployment. Presumably the changed policy is due to the Government feeling that the war economy is now well under way and that the far greater problem of finding the vast sums for financing the war and at the same time preventing inflation must now be faced at the expense of business and the spending desires of the public.

Hitherto the Nation as a whole and even big business and finance had made little attempt to face up to the realities of paying for the war.

Curtailing Necessary

It is widely held that when the national industrial effort is largely absorbed in an unproductive war effort, consumption must be restricted if rising prices followed by increased wages leading to inflation are to be avoided. Furthermore, once productive resources are fully employed, the war effort can only expand if the public consumption contracts.

The reality with which the French are facing war finance is cited here as an indication that Britain will need to introduce revolutionary measures to survive a prolonged war. Evidence of French readiness to "grasp the nettle" is seen in the case of skilled workers of military age who are kept working in factories and receive only soldiers' paltry wage and a living allowance.

Saskatchewan Paying Debts From Bountiful Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A pronounced economic improvement is being experienced by Saskatchewan as a result of the estimated 230,000,000 bushel crop of wheat harvested this year.

The crop, the best in the past decade, has been the stimulus for one of the Province's biggest returns for fall buying since 1930. Dust bowl conditions have gone.

Saskatchewan is one of the main agricultural producing areas of the Dominion and the Province will bulk heavily in the production of foodstuffs for Britain and France in wartime.

Such an improvement will do much to overcome the effects of nearly a decade of drought conditions in a great part of Saskatchewan, it is believed.

Big Boost in Income

The 1939 wheat crop of 230,000,000 bushels, of which 200,000,000 may enter commercial channels, is expected to net the farmer an income of about $100,000,000. This amount will be increased by the sales of other agricultural products, totaling about $90,000,000. These other products include coarse grains, livestock, wool, dairy and poultry produce.

The total 1939 income is estimated to exceed that of 1938 by $40,000,000.

Results of this augmented farm income are already noticeably in evidence in the fall buying. Bank clearings of Saskatchewan cities are double those of 1938, while business is hard put to keep in step with the big demand. Not only is there a marked rise in buying, but tnousands of dollars are being paid on back debts, run up during drought years.

Relief, a severe drain on provincial revenues for 9 to 10 years, is expected to take a literal nosedive by the spring of 1940. Full effects of the good harvest on relief rolls is not yet reflected in the available statistics, but there was a downward trend already recorded before the harvest. It dropped in cost from $818,000 in April to $584,000 in July, while persons on relief dropped in numbers from 229,000 in April to 178,000 in July.

Relief Problem Eased

Rural municipalities in relief areas this winter will number about 60 to 70. Last winter they numbered more than 300.

In the great southwest area of Saskatchewan, stricken by crop failure for 10 successive years, there will not be a dollar spent in relief this winter. This area was onte known as Canada's "dust bowl."

Prospects for 1940 are regarded as being the best for a long time.

At the same time farm produce prices are rising, due to war. The whole agricultural price trend is upward.

Immeasurable benefits to the Saskatchewan farmer are seen as likely materializing in 1940.

Argentina Buying Heavily in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Exporters said Nov. 22 they had received large new orders from Argentina, notwithstanding indications in Buenos Aires that the Government there favored Great Britain and France as source for the Nation's imports.

Banking sources said sizable Argentine orders for steel, rails and railroad equipment—which in other years went to England—are being received. Other orders, they said, are being placed for chemicals and drugs, formerly purchased from Germany, and for newsprint, formerly bought in the Scandinavian countries.

They said the usual Argentine orders for automobiles, business machines and farm implements from the United States were continuing.

An Argentine Exchange Control circular saying "it is necessary . . . that our import requirements shall continue to be supplied from their normal sources" was viewed in some local quarters as closely related to the present negotiations for an Argentina-United States reciprocal trade treaty, as designed to strengthen the southern Republic's hand in bargaining for terms.

Additional $600,000 For Naval Air Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In order to provide immediate facilities for the naval aviation patrol along the South Atlantic seaboard, the Federal authorities have allocated an additional $600,000 for the Banana River auxiliary naval air station.

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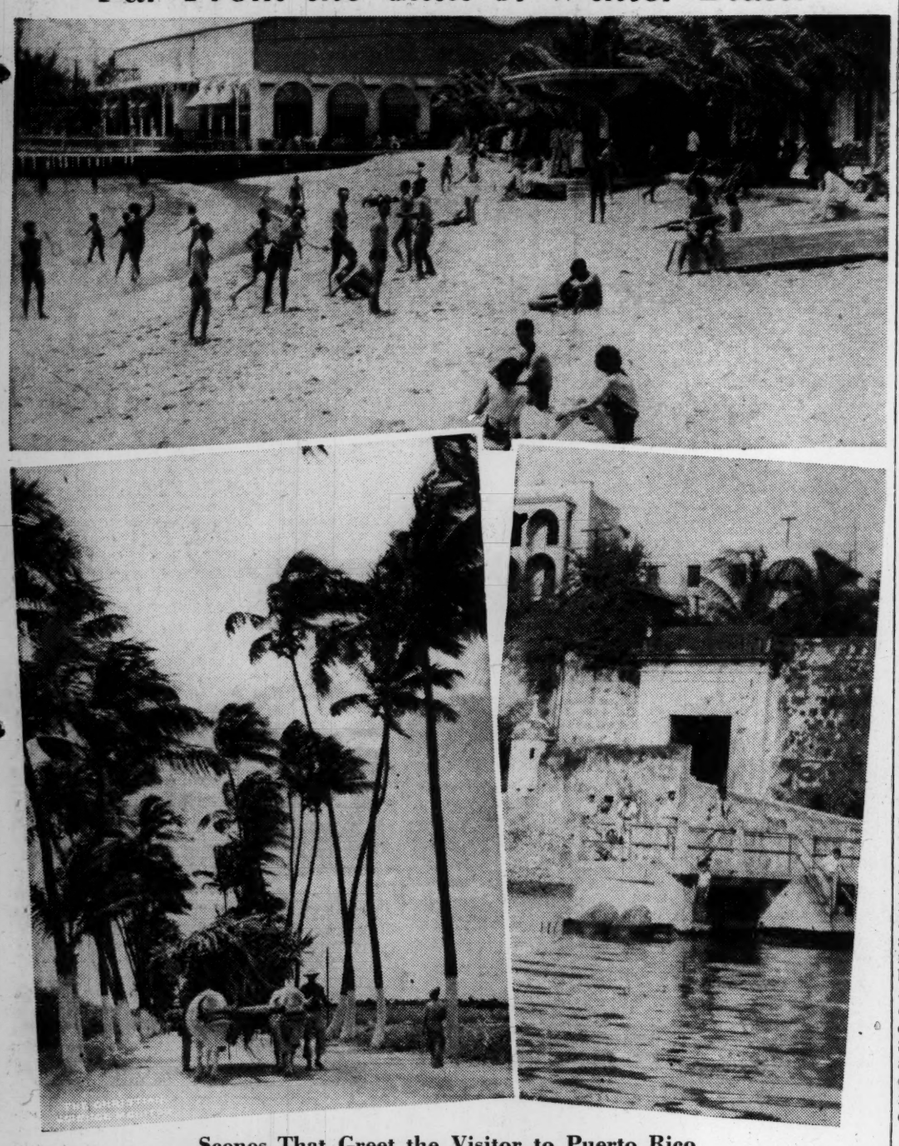
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Far From the Chill of Winter Blasts



Scenes That Greet the Visitor to Puerto Rico

Upper—Basking in the sun on the palm-fringed beach at San Juan. Lower left—Oxen drawing a rustic cart filled with sugar cane. Lower right—Only gate remaining in old city wall that once made San Juan a completely walled city.

Puerto Rico Sounds Welcome to Tourists

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A variety of good cruises, both of long and short durations, will be available this winter despite the fact that the European war has curtailed this popular American diversion.

Cruises to South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Nassau, and the Caribbean, already have been announced. Ships representing neutral countries will be the principal participants in the winter cruise program with America's merchant fleet assuming most of the burden of transporting winter vacationists to cruise resorts.

Puerto Rico, Uncle Sam's sunny island where June weather always prevails, is making an attractive bid this year for tourists. The Porto Rico Line, which serves Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, known to many as the Land of Columbus, has scheduled weekly trips to these winter resorts for their luxury ships Borinquen and Coamo. Especially built for service in the tropics, these liners offer all of the comforts essential to cruise travel. They have broad decks, a swimming pool, spacious public rooms, and airy comfortable staterooms.

The winter vacationist who has a two-week holiday will find these particular cruises convenient as the trip is completed in 11 days.

* * *

Upon arriving at San Juan, after five days of fun on shipboard, cruise passengers will be taken by automobile on the famous Loop Trip, an 80-mile drive from San Juan to Las Cruces. This excursion leads past Condado and Santruce, the residential district, along the Spanish Military Road, climbing, winding through grapefruit and orange groves, and fields of sugar cane. Visitors will be shown the great dam at Comerio, pass through the city of Bayamon, and view the native huts clinging to the steep hillsides. Beyond Cidra they drive into a model plantation at Treasure Island, where a typical Spanish luncheon is served.

The return trip to San Juan is made through the rugged and fantastic mountain country with stops being made at the town of Caguas and at the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras.

The Loop Trip is especially beautiful at this time of year as hedges of red and yellow hibiscus and the sweet-scented oleander line the route.

* * *

After returning to San Juan the cruise ship sails for Trujillo City, capital of the Dominican Republic. This republic occupies the large part of an island formerly known as Hispaniola which it shares with Haiti.

Another automobile tour will be awaiting passengers. The tour includes the Columbus Cathedral and Tomb of Columbus, and the house of Diego Columbus, the son of the famous navigator. After a drive into the picturesque Dominican countryside, luncheon will be served at the Santo Domingo country club.

Cruise visitors will be "given the afternoon off" so that they may shop for souvenirs in the stores of Trujillo City.

The evening of the same day the cruise liner heads back to San Juan, arriving early the next morning. Ship passengers are free to roam about the city during the remainder of the morning. In the afternoon they are invited to take a trip to La Fortaleza, the Governor's Palace, and to other sections of the city. On the same evening automobiles will drive passengers to a smart San Juan resort, either the Escambron Beach Club or the Condado Hotel. Here dinner and dancing takes place beside the Caribbean, with a native orchestra strumming Puerto Rican tunes. The following day is free for independent sightseeing, surf bathing, golf, or any type of recreation the cruise visitor desires.

Monitor Traveltalk

The Coamo is scheduled to leave New York for an 11-day cruise to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic on Nov. 30. Sailing dates in December are: Borinquen on the 7th and 21st; Coamo on the 14th and 28th.

These 11-day cruises are all-expense tours with a minimum rate of $120.

Kansas School Teachers Learn Roles in Defense of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Importance of the public school in defending democratic ideals keynoted the annual convention of the Kansas State Teachers' Association here. That this theme was not lost was shown by the comment of a country school teacher from western Kansas: "I never realized before how important my little schoolhouse out there on the prairie is in this defense of what we believe to be the best government in the world."

This explains the opinion of administrators that this was one of the "meatiest" programs the Association ever had. The general session speakers from Lord Marley of London to Norman Thomas, the spokesman of Socialism in the United States, reiterated the vital role of free education in training democratic citizenship.

At least the teachers carried home the encouragement of men well versed in world affairs that boys and girls who develop into tolerant, industrious, thrifty, neighborly citizens will be competent to exemplify the ideals of democracy to a world which is in a doubting mood.

An interesting commentary on the layman's reaction to the administrative problems of public education in Kansas was the large attendance of members of boards of education and school trustees at their round tables. Although these men and women serve without pay and often their services are not fully appreciated, they crowded these meetings to learn how to do the job better. Their foremost desire is to take the public school as far out of politics as possible. The round tables voted by large majorities to seek a change in State statutes that would remove the offices of state and county superintendent from the ballot. Board members pointed out that although this is the logical first step it merely raises the next problem of finding another method of choosing these administrators.

Another phase of education debated in department and round table discussions was the expansion of competition in school activities. Some teachers say high schools especially are overdoing the championship incentive. There are township, county, district, regional, and state contests to determine champions from baton twirling to American history. Teachers, administrators, and board members believe so much emphasis is placed on winning that another adjunct of citizenship—training and co-operation—is kept in the background. In the athletic phase of this trend, teachers and supervisors were unanimous that larger budgets for intramural and corrective programs will bring larger dividends than spending to win mythical championships.

Arizona Protests Copper Tariff Cut

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Alarmed at the threat of a reduction in the tariff on copper, Arizonians gathered in public meetings in more than 100 communities Nov. 23 to protest inclusion of the red metal in a proposed reciprocal trade pact with Chile.

Told by Gov. Bob Jones that the danger to the great Arizona copper industry was "serious," civic groups and the State's Small Mine Operators' Association arranged to have as many residents as possible voice simultaneous opposition to the proposed agreement.

Resolutions of protest submitted at each meeting will be sent by Governor Jones to the State Department, which is negotiating the treaty. Copper men have expressed the fear that the inclusion of copper would result in a drop of two cents in the present four cents a pound tariff on the metal.

United States operators would be unable to compete with those in South America, they contend, because of the difference in wage scales and other costs of production.

Methodist Church Merger Certified

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Three high churchmen clasped hands silently, lay and clerical delegates intoned approbation, and the new North Georgia Conference of the Unified Methodist Church was launched Nov. 23.

By voice, the Conference ratified the Kansas City merging of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. Presiding Bishop J. L. Decell declared the union certified.

A prediction that some ministers and laymen would walk out on the uniting service in Wesley Memorial church failed to materialize.

As the congregation bowed in prayer, three ministers ascended the Speaker's rostrum and clasped hands. They were Bishop Decell, of Birmingham, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Bishop Frederick T. Keeny of Miami, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. W. M. Hunton of Atlanta, President of the Georgia Methodist Protestant Church.

Scot Honored For Gifts To Modern Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Most of America's luxuries and many of its necessities are, as everybody is aware, provided either directly or indirectly by machines. Back of the high standard of living developed by the machine are technical ideas, many of which were put into usable form by Prof. William John MacQuorn Rankine, who occupied the chair of engineering at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, from 1855 until his passing in 1872.

But like many pioneers, Professor Rankine's great contributions have not been adequately recognized. To honor this engineering pioneer, a nation-wide movement has been initiated to raise $15,000 from the 75,000 to 80,000 engineering students in some 200 engineering colleges in the United States to erect a memorial to Professor Rankine at the University of Glasgow.

The Virginia Tech Chapter of Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering society, is taking the lead here in raising funds for the project. The proposal has been endorsed by many leading engineering societies, prominent engineers, presidents, and deans of engineering colleges.

Plans are being made for a Rankine Memorial number of the college engineering magazines to contain articles by distinguished American and British engineers dealing with Professor Rankine's life and work. In this memorial issue a 3,000-word biographical article, by a college engineering student, on the life and achievements of Professor Rankine will be published. The author of the article will be determined by a competition among the college engineering students of the United States, and a prize of $500 will be awarded to the winner. Only one competitor from each participating college will be allowed to enter the final competition.

Ecuador Election Set

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—A decree calling a presidential election Jan. 12-13 to select a successor to the late President Mosquera Narvaez was issued Nov. 23 by Arroyo Del Rio, Acting President of the Republic.

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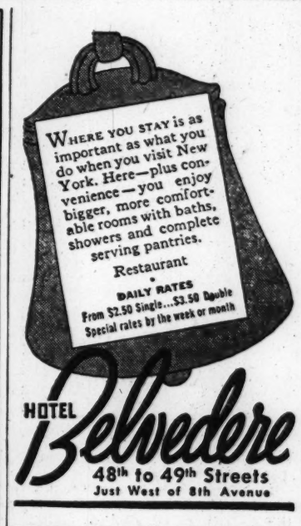
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IN Chicago

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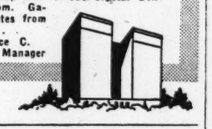
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DOUBLE $3.50-$5

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Tub and Shower Bath — Servidor Radio — Electric Pickless Clocks and Circulating Ice Water in every room.

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SEBRING · FLORIDA

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Modest Greeting Card Achieves a Place as Art

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Like a Private Art Exhibition Shared With One's Friends

Greeting Cards of American Artists Group Show Reproductions of Fine Paintings and Etchings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mailman has become a universal symbol of human tidings, a prosaic-looking, frequently dramatic link between the quiet hearth and the roaring world outside. Now another treasure is added to his weighted shoulders, as he comes bearing news of a different kind, news that in its influence far outweighs the envelope that carries it. For the mailman will deliver art this Christmas.

One hundred of the foremost living American artists have taken possession of the lowly Christmas card and are using it to carry fine art to the millions. With the introduction of nearly three hundred new Christmas cards for the forthcoming holiday season, the American Artists Group has now published a collection of more than 1,000 reproductions of oil paintings, watercolors, etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts, many of them from the walls of leading museums, galleries, and private collections.

Museum in Miniature

In their scope, variety and representative character, these Christmas cards may truly be designated as a national museum in miniature, comprising works by those artists who are most expressive of modern America. Included this year for the first time are reproductions of the work of such artists as John Sloan, famous painter and etcher; Louis M. Eilshemius, one of the most colorful characters in the history of American art; Jerome Myers, whose paintings now hang in 30 of the country's leading museums. Among others who make their initial appearance in this collection are Lauren Ford, Guy Pene duBois, Gordon Grant, Margit Varga, Frederick Waugh, Kerr Eby, Max Kuehne, and Arthur Millier.

At the same time, the Group is publishing new reproductions by those nationally famous painters whose works have been reproduced on the Group's Christmas cards from year to year. Among many others, these artists include: Rockwell Kent, Jonas Lie, John Taylor Arms, Thomas Benton, Alexander Brook, John Steuart Curry, Wanda Gag, Emil Ganso, Andree Ruellan, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Doris Lee, Dale Nichols, Mabel Dwight, Paul Sample, Henry L. Schnakenberg, Henry Varnum Poor, and Waldo Peirce.

Since this seasonal interchange between the artists and the public was first instituted five years ago, Americans in every walk of life have been brought into contact, many of them for the first time, with the finest works of American art of our day. In this way, appreciation of art is being extended from the few to the many, and people of humble means, no less than the well-to-do, are being given an opportunity to greet their friends at Christmas time with works representing the best in American art.

The reproductions on these Christmas cards are notable for their authenticity, which will be recognized by those who are fortunate enough to view the originals in museums. At the same time, to that majority of the public which lives remote from important galleries and private collections, these Christmas cards provide a direct avenue to enjoyment, through reproductions which faithfully reflect the originals. Included in the 1939 collection are a number of important works which have seldom been accessible to the public view.

Increases Art Appreciation

Five years ago, the American Artists Group undertook to develop a wider relationship between artists and audience. As the audience for its books and Christmas cards becomes constantly larger, a greater percentage from year to year are stimulated to go to the source, the original works, for a fuller appreciation of American art.

It is only within recent times that the actual history of the modern Christmas card has been revealed. The first Christmas card was sent in London exactly 93 years ago this Christmas. It was designed by J. C. Horseley, a well-known artist of the day, a member of the Royal Academy, for a Sir Henry Cole.

It was a few years before, that Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, encouraged the use of Christmas trees and Charles Dickens in his writings was stressing Christmas observance and popularizing the old fashioned Yuletide. In view of these developments, Mr. Cole's Christmas card was an opportune innovation.

The practice took firm hold of the popular imagination of Victorian England. By 1862 Christmas cards were in general use in all parts of Britain. Louis Prang, who migrated to this country after the collapse of the Revolution of 1848, had established himself in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as a lithographer. He made and sold color reproductions of famous paintings. In 1874 he made up a line of Christmas cards for export to England. In 1875 he decided to try his cards on the American public and met with almost instant success. For many years thereafter Louis Prang made Christmas cards from designs that were of genuine artistic merit. Among the notable artists who contributed designs for Christmas cards were Elihu Vedder, Douglas Volk, J. Alden Weir, and Thomas Moran.

Mass Production

Unfortunately, the high example that had thus been set for the Christmas card was not long followed. The influence of mass production entered into the making of Christmas cards, bringing about a swift deterioration in the quality of many that were sold.

With the work of the American Artists Group, the Christmas card achieves again its traditional individuality, and at the same time enables the sender to share with friends some reproductions of distinctive and beautiful American paintings.



Some of the holiday greeting cards of the American Artists Group, the original cards, except for the etchings, of course, being in color. From left to right, top row—"Dusk on the Lake," Adolph Dehn; "The Meal," Thomas Benton; "With Everything Drawing," Max Kuehne. Second row—"Red Heads Alighting," J. D. Knap; "Silver Night," Molly Luce; "Very Much at Home," Margit Varga; "On the Turn," Y. E. Soderberg. Bottom row—"Backyards," John Sloan; "Driftway Moonlight," Kerr Eby.

Household Hints

A Skirt Hanger

I tie a piece of string through the wire loop of snap clothespins. Then I snap two clothespins to a skirt band and hang by the string to two hooks in the closet. Several skirts may thus be hung in one space and never fold or wrinkle.

Mrs. E. K. C., California.

Most Used of Kitchen Equipment

I bought for my kitchen a dollar folding card table, light, compact and easy to stow away. After years of service it is still unfolding new uses. For the children it affords ample room on which to serve their mid-day lunch or any emergency meal. We cut six inches off the table legs so that is just the right height for small folks to mix and bake cakes and cookies. They use it for drawing, pasting, cutting and sewing. In the summer it is easy to set up under the trees for similar purposes. It is one of our most used pieces of kitchen equipment.

Mrs. L. M. W., New York



An Ideal Christmas Gift

Mother's Ezy-Slide Pressing Cloth

Mailed anywhere. Money back if not satisfied. **50c**

With this specially treated pressing cloth you can press men's, women's, or children's apparel with professional perfection. Use any kind of iron. No sticking, no scorching, no waxing. An ideal gift. Dealers and agents wanted.

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Individually designed to solve your particular hair problem. Easy to adjust—undetectable.

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Let us re-dress or re-model your old transformation. Mail orders carefully filled.

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WISE COOKS from Maine to California make tastier desserts with Burnett's pure Vanilla

Joseph Burnett Company
437 D Street, Boston, Mass

GARDENING

How to Take Care of Your Christmas Cactus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Garden Editor:

A friend has just given me a lovely Christmas cactus. As I have never owned one before, I should like to know everything possible about its habits and how to take good care of it.

Mrs. K. T., New York.

That old, old-fashioned house plant, the Christmas cactus, still remains dear to the heart of many a winter window gardener. And this is no wonder at all. Truly it is one of the loveliest and showiest mid-winter bloomers. The green of the flat fleshy leaves and the red of the "hose-in-hose" pendulous blossoms are the traditionally right Christmas colors.

Location and Feeding

A good location for the pot is in a sunny south or west window where the temperature will range anywhere from 60 to 70 degrees.

Feed should be given about once a month except during an annual rest period. This is easiest supplied by working some complete balanced plant food into the soil around the plant before watering.

Moist, Not Soaking Wet

The difficulty most often experienced is that the Christmas cactus sometimes drops its buds. This can be prevented. It is usually due to overwatering just before the buds set, and after they have made their tiny green appearance at the ends of the leaves. After the blossoms begin to open, more liberal waterings should be given. Moist, not soaking wet, is the condition to be kept.

Annual Rest

A decided rest is beneficial and this should be given after blooming has stopped, simply by withholding feed and all but a very little water, for several weeks. Then watch the enthusiasm of new growth when watering and feeding is resumed after eight weeks or so of rest.

If you live where you have a garden, your cactus will appreciate being set out next summer in a sheltered shady place, the pot set down into the soil about two thirds of the way. When it comes back indoors to the window in September it will then seem fairly shining, and much more sturdy.

Starting Slips, or Repotting

With a mind to potting requirements, enough food and not too much watering, anyone can grow a perfect specimen of the Christmas cactus.

First, one should remember that it is a tropical plant, not a desert cactus. Therefore, it requires a rich soil, although not a heavy one. A mixture of leaf mold, sand, and fibrous loam, equal parts, plus a little fertilizer, and all well blended, is recommended.

Since this like all other cacti requires perfect drainage, in potting, or repotting, make certain that this be provided. To do this, fill the pot one fourth full of pieces of broken pot or stone. Fill in and around this, and cover to a depth of a good half inch, with fine gravel. Now over this substratum fill in the compost mixture mentioned, to within a half inch of the top of the pot.

Frequent repotting is not necessary, although when required, it should be done before the buds appear, or postponed until after the winter blooming is finished. The plant should not be disturbed during the time it is concentrating all its efforts towards manufacturing its flowers.

The most aggressive insect pest of the Christmas cactus is the mealy bug, and the best way to discourage it is to keep the fleshy leaves of the plant free from dust. This may be a pleasant chore of love, as all one has to do is wipe the leaves gently with a slightly damp soft cloth.

The Christmas cactus originated in Brazil, and has been cultivated and loved for nearly 100 years.

Send us your questions for this Friday gardening column.

When Madame Motorist Parks Her Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

To help "Madame Motorist" park her car, the Chicago Motor Club lists these rules:

1. Pull up alongside and parallel with the car ahead, about two feet to the left.
2. Turn wheels to the right as far as possible and back slowly until your right front fender will just clear the left rear fender of the car ahead.
3. Then stop, cut the wheels to the left as far as possible and back into place.

"This saves jockeying back and forth," says Mr. George Barton, head of the motor club engineering department, "and puts you in the safest possible position as far as other traffic is concerned."

'Oh, Do You Know the Pudding Man?'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you don't, you'll be glad to make his acquaintance, for he holds a grand secret . . . no wonder he grins. His insides are plum pudding, and WHAT plum pudding!

A simple thing for a "surprise" gift, the kind that's prompted by a kindly feeling for one's neighbor, or a thought of someone who might be forgotten when gift time comes. And this gift, welcomed on sight, is both easy to make and easy to eat! The rule sounds ordinary, . . . the taste is anything but. It's so good that several generations of daughters-in-law have been glad to copy it with precise, copperplate handwriting into their marble-edged paper cook books.

Here it is, right from one of them, dated 1829:

Grandmother Hoyt's Plum Pudding

Pour over
2 cups bread crumbs
1 cup hot water. Add, in following order,
1 cup real dark molasses
1½ cups flour (measured before sifting)
1 teaspoon soda
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 cup raisins whole
1 cup raisins chopped fine
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cloves
1 cup chopped nuts.

Mix well, fill half-pound baking powder tins two thirds full of the mixture, put on the covers, and steam one hour. The tins, including covers, should be buttered. When done, remove from tins, cool, and return to tins.

Now for the Snowman

Now for the disguising snow man. Wrap the tin of pudding in white paper, and tie with string. A wrapping of cotton wadding does for the body, a ball of the same makes the head, and rolls of cotton become arms. Black-headed pins are used for eyes and nose, and a few stitches of red embroidery cotton account for his friendly smile. Sew head and arms to body.

You won't be willing to let him go hatless when you see what a hat does for him, and that, added to the fact that a hat is yours (or his, to be exact) for the making.

The diagram will solve the mystery of the impressive top hat. It is cut in three sections, and pasted together by "teeth" on the top of the crown and the brim. The top of the crown is the size for the hole in the brim . . . in other words, the headsize.

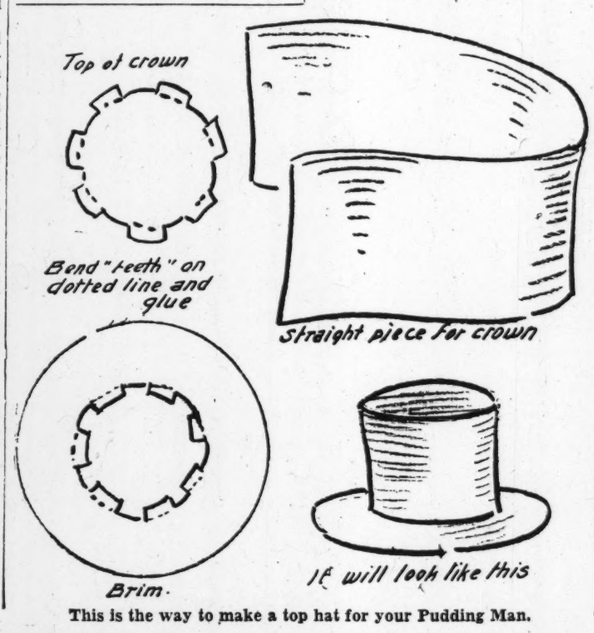
A red sash around his waist with a spring o' green in it will make it unnecessary for him to say "Merry Christmas," but then he couldn't anyhow . . . remember, you sewed up his mouth!

Flora Graves Pease



Sketch by Flora Graves Pease

Here he is! The Pudding Man, who makes a very nice surprise gift at Christmas time.



This is the way to make a top hat for your Pudding Man.

Muted Colors, Soft Fabrics To Wear at the Piano

With the piano once more enthroned in a place of honor in the living room, home-made music has become more and more important as a means of bringing people together for an enjoyable evening. Many families, in fact, rank these musical gatherings first in enjoyment on the winter social program.

Where the piano is to be the center of social activity, the woman who plays it may well give some thought to harmony in her attire as well as in music.

The first word of advice to the home pianist is to take a tip from the concert artist and avoid elaborateness. Harsh and unusual colors will compete for the attention which should be given to the music and should be shunned. Splashy prints are not good for the same reason.

Softly muted or smoky tones, such as slate blue, smoky yellow, rose or green are attractive without being distracting. All black and all white are always lovely. The woman who wishes to look charming at the piano will choose soft fabrics such as chiffon, crepe de chine, and soft silk, or rich materials such as velvet, duvetyn, and deep napped wool. She will avoid shiny satins, glistening lamés and all materials and accessories that glitter.

Whether her dress will be floor or street length will depend upon the custom of her community. A street length frock can be just as attractive as the tea or house gown type and is a more appropriate choice if guests or family are to be in sport or business clothes.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
The ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

Thanks to "RITZ"

for 2 generations women have been grateful to Ritz Cloths for their many efficient cleaning jobs. At good housewares, linen and department stores. For free booklet write John Ritzenthaler 72 Franklin St., N.Y.



CLOTHS FOR CLEANING

For the Garden Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When "The Garden in Color," a beautiful big book, de luxe size illustrated with accurately colored full-page photographs and written by Louise Beebe Wilder, was first published, it cost $7.50, and was worth it, too. But now, the Macmillan Company has got it out as one of their series of Imperial Editions at only $2.95. It contains 320 illustrations in natural color and for every garden season Mrs. Wilder's discussions of what to plant with what, and what setting and treatment your plantings need, are always chatty, readable, and thoroughly practical. You may have been waiting to buy the book for yourself someday. And now that Christmas is around the corner, there couldn't be a happier solution for that holiday gift for your garden-loving neighbors.

"Chemiculture" is the term now. Plant chemiculture is the raising of plants in water to which fertilizing chemicals have been added. "Growing Plants Without Soil," by D. R. Matlin (Chemical Publishing Co., New York, $2), brings this type of activity within reach of any interested person, and the chemicals, we are told, are inexpensive and easy to obtain. It is a form of waving magic wands, Chemiculture, the author tells us, can help us to harvest crops simply and cheaply; utilize sand wastes and barren areas; control diseases and pests; grow plants of all kinds, anywhere. On a laboratory scale, of course, this sort of experimentation is highly important to horticulture and agriculture. On a home scale it is sheer fun and interesting as a hobby. But there is always, too, the thrill of adventure in the possibility that some discovery of importance may be made—right on the home window sill!

We Have No Childless Homes Now

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Troon, Ayrshire

A month ago our neighborhood was remarkable for its lack of children. We rather boasted of our genteel atmosphere, showing a certain smugness when we commented to friends on our quietness here. We now have said "goodby to all that." Evacuated children from the cities have come to live among us and there are no childless households anywhere near.

To begin with, we resented being jerked out of our narrow grooves. But a sense of patriotic duty overcame personal considerations. We looked out beds, bought toys, comic papers, sweets, and feeling decidedly nervous—more so than the children who were to be our guests—we waited for our empty rooms to be filled.

The first few days were difficult because we had to adapt ourselves to new conditions. The privacy of our homes had to be sacrificed, the immaculateness of rooms had also to go if those little people were to be happy with us. Within a week our social afternoons had disappeared. The whole working day was now filled with useful service for other people's children. And the curious fact was that we were enjoying ourselves.

There is now no time for a leisurely breakfast in our own bedroom. Instead we share the meal with four young people who have to be at school punctually at nine o'clock. Afterwards we have to get busy with making beds, and thinking out a wholesome dinner for children who will rush back from school with the announcement that they are "simply starving." Shopping occupies a great part of the morning, there is no time to gossip with the groups with whom we used to foregather. A cheery greeting is all we have time for on the street, and a hurried inquiry about the children our friends are looking after.

In the afternoon we make excursions to the beach or the woods, in little parties of ten and twelve, thus relieving one or two of the homes where there is nobody except the owner of the house to look after the children.

Doing nature study with little townsfolk is the most delightful form of recreation. They are so eager to learn about country ways. Their ignorance is pathetic. Trees have to be pointed out to them. None of them had ever seen an acorn before, and when they were told that an oak tree would grow from the little nut that sits in its cup, their delight was unbounded.

In the evening home lessons have to be supervised. After supper comes music and a sing-song. Then follows the duty of seeing them to bed, and teaching them, for the first time in their young lives, to say a few words of prayer before they turn over and drop off to sleep.

Already we have all sorts of plans humming in our heads. Maybe they are too ambitious. And already, too, we face a fear that we shall grow so fond of our evacuated children that parting with them will be insufferable.

M. H.

Like Stars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some people are a quiet sort—
of them we're unaware,
until the darkened hour comes
and shows them shining there.

Jannis Parker



"Jill-Jack"
the cuddly cardigan in fully lined
Mell-O-Suede
$2

Water-repellent, all rayon fabric soft as thistledown! With double pockets and fitted button front. In Green, Red, Camel, Dove Rose, Lucky Gold, Panama Blue, Black.

SIZES 12-20

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The Namm Store	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hutzler Bros. Co.	Baltimore, Md.
S. Kann Sons Co.	Washington, D. C.
Famour-Barr	St. Louis, Mo.
The May Company	Cleveland, Ohio
The May Company	Los Angeles, Calif.
Broadway-Hollywood	Hollywood, Calif.
Broadway Dept. Stores	Los Angeles, Calif.
Denholm & McKay	Worcester, Mass.
Wm. Filene's Sons Company	Boston, Mass.
Gimbel Bros.	Milwaukee, Wis.
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If your favorite store does not have this garment, have them contact us; or you write to us giving color and size.

MELANIE MODES
1350 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

San Carlists Open Opera Season—New Films on Boston Screens

Large Audience Greets Visiting Company in 'Aida'

By L. A. Sloper

The San Carlo Opera Company opened its 11-day engagement at the Boston Opera House last night with Verdi's "Aïda," before a large and appreciative audience.

The performance, given under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Order of Sons of Italy in America, opened with the American and Italian national anthems. The flags of the two countries were displayed on the stage while these patriotic numbers were played by a standing orchestra. Thus an extra touch was added to the general festive effect.

If "Aïda" seems inevitable for an opening night, there is good reason for the convention. Many other operas have been tried for the purpose, but none of them has proved so generally satisfactory. The San Carlo company undoubtedly is wise in sticking to this reliable favorite.

Besides being so well suited for the gala atmosphere of an opening night, "Aïda" still challenges interest for its musical and dramatic qualities. Hackneyed it is, but it is also good theater, and its grand choruses never fail to win their reward of applause.

The San Carlo company is one of the musical phenomena of the time. For 30 years it has been purveying opera at moderate prices to North America. It has maintained its standards throughout that period. It has always put on a good show, and it has developed many singers who later established themselves with the larger companies.

Last night's performance proved that it is carrying on its traditions. The veteran Mr. Peroni knows the routine so well that he can get the most out of an inadequate orchestra while holding the singers to their tasks. There are of course moments when things lag, but that is because he and the artists on the stage are building up to the climaxes, and these are done with precision and vigor.

Last night's cast was headed by Norina Greco, an appealing Aïda whose voice rose to the demands made upon it in the big scenes. Aroldo Lindi, the Rhadames, sang the "Celeste Aïda" with expression if not with the robustness that some tenors give it. Lyuba Senderowna lent her deep-toned voice to the role of Amneris. Mostyn Thomas shone more as singer than as actor; his makeup as Amonasro was unfortunate. The ballet acquitted itself with credit; the four dancers who appeared in the first scene of the second act did especially well.

'Aïda'

Boston Opera House — The San Carlo Opera Company presents Verdi's "Aïda," evening of Nov. 23. The cast:

Aida ..... Norina Greco
Amneris ..... Lyuba Senderowna
Rhadames ..... Aroldo Lindi
Amonasro ..... Mostyn Thomas
Ramfis ..... Harold Kravitt
The King of Egypt ..... Richard Wentworth
Messenger ..... Francesco Curci
Priestess ..... Charlotte Bruno
Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet—
Lydia Arlova, première danseuse
Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur.

Conductor ..... Carlo Peroni
Stage Director, Louis Raybaut

Bliss With Symphony

Arthur Bliss will conduct the Boston Symphony orchestra in the Finale of his "Color" Symphony at the concerts of Monday evening, Dec. 4 and Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 5. This work will replace the Bliss Suite for String Orchestra, which was to have had its first presentation in America at these concerts, under Dr. Koussevitzky. The other numbers of the program will be Rachmanioff's Second Piano Concerto, with Simon Barer as soloist making his first Boston appearance, and Schumann's B flat Symphony. Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct these two works.

Stradivarius Quartet

At their concert at the Fogg Art Museum last night the Stradivarius Quartet offered a program of generous length and notable interest. There were a suite by the seventeenth century Englishman Matthew Locke; Mozart's quartet in B flat, K. 589; a string quartet (No. 6) by Quincy Porter, dean of the faculty at the New England Conservatory; and, finally, Brahms' first string sextet, Op. 18, in B flat. In the sextet, the Stradivarius Quartet (whose members are Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, and Iwan d'Archambeau) were assisted by Mr. Porter, violinist, and Gerald Warburg, cellist.

Not unnaturally it was the oldest and the newest of these compositions that aroused greatest interest. Locke's proved well worthy of rediscovery. In a style strongly resembling Purcell's (whose older contemporary Locke was, and whom he influenced), it captivated the hearer by the charm of its polyphony, less sophisticated but more warmly vocal and impulsive than that of the eighteenth century, and by the equally vocal eloquence of its melody and the naive piquancy of its dance rhythms. The manner of its performance was completely sympathetic and free from falsely dramatic overemphasis. The violins were not anachronistic here. Locke's earlier "Little Consort of Three Parts" called for "viols or violins," and doubtless the "Consort of Four Parts," from which this music came, offered the same choice.

As for Mr. Quincy Porter, it should at once be made clear that he does not write like a dean. A composer intimately involved in the contemporary movement, he showed himself fairly well impregnated with the modal and dissonant idioms of the decade and with the equally characteristic resurgence of interest in formal clarity and solidity. The melodic and rhythmic counterpoint promised by the program analysis were present and interesting, though not (to this ear) as rich in variety as they may seem on paper. Yet variety of another kind was not lacking. Mr. Porter obviously understands his instrumental medium as few contemporary writers do, and the quartet abounded in effectively contrasted and sometimes sensuously charming sonorities. An occasional acidulous sweetness of combined timbre and harmony suggested that Mr. Porter has incompletely broken away from the neo-romantics.

Mozart's B-flat quartet, a late but unpretentious work, had pleasantly preceded this, excellently played in a fluid and sympathetic, if perhaps insufficiently incisive, style. The frequently relaxed, unstressful playing of the Stradivarius Quartet is both one of its charms and a possible weakness. The early sextet of Brahms, which comfortably joins the solidity of a belated classic to the sentiment of a born romantic and the melodic charm of great song writer, wrote a pleasant if prolonged "Finis" to a concert which had much pleased its very large audience.

S. S.

'Allegheny Uprising'

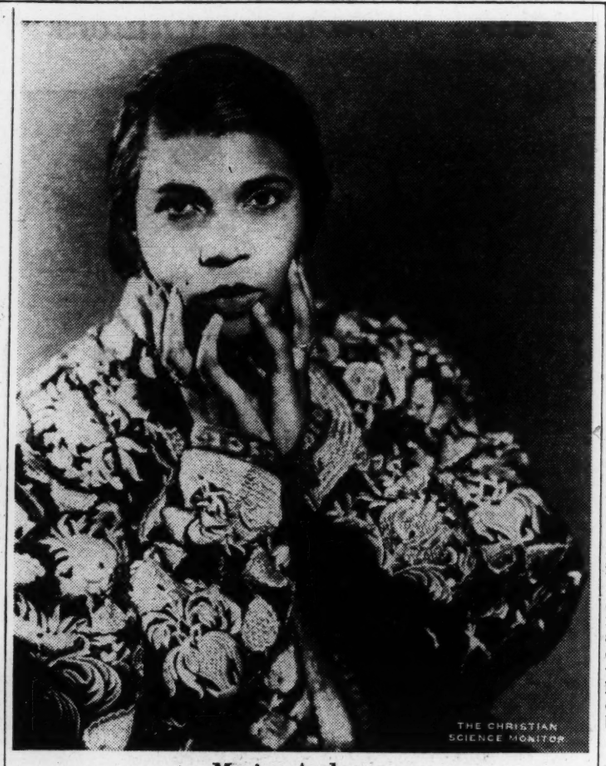
It begins to look as if this will be a winter of Indian warfare, wicked British pre-revolutionary officers, and pioneer hardships, on the nation's screens. Following close on the heels of "Drums Along the Mohawk," comes RKO's "Allegheny Uprising" which, even without Technicolor, is a colorful and exciting action picture. The foreword which explains what the shooting is all about reads as follows:

"Sixteen years before the Revolutionary War, in a Pennsylvania valley, a group of British Colonists spoke with guns in defense of liberty. . . . This is the story of James Smith and his Black Boys, and a chapter of history long lost in the Allegheny Mountains."

And a mighty exciting chapter it is, too. A chapter about traders who try to smuggle rum to the Indians under the British Army's unwitting protection. There are hand-to-hand scuffles, midnight rides, and dawn attacks. John Wayne, who did so well in "Stage Coach," is the Jim Smith of the piece, and a fine, upstanding, strong-and-silent man he makes, too. It is Wilfrid Lawson, however, as a tough bibulous Indian fighter and tavern keeper, who takes first acting honors for reasons which anyone who saw him in "Pygmalion" will readily understand.

Just where Claire Trevor might have fitted into "a chapter long lost in the Allegheny Mountains," we don't quite know, but that is where RKO finds her. How Mr. Smith could have withstood her twentieth-century lack of restraint in proposing on almost every possible (and a few impossible) occasions is also a little hard to credit. But then, he had his thoughts on other things. Miss Trevor does a regular shoutin' job as Janie, the heroine, and we haven't the heart to cavil over her presence as a romantic note. George Sanders, Brian Donlevy, Robert Barrat, John F. Hamilton, and Olaf Hytten are among those creditably engaged in these long rifle vs. musket skirmishes in old Pennsylvania. William A. Seiter has given the film galloping direction and the photography is superb.

The companion feature at the Keith-Memorial is "Little Accident"-with a cast headed by Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert.



Marian Anderson

To be heard in radiocast with Detroit Symphony Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, Sunday at 9 p. m.

'Listeners Theater' Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

A night flight over the Sahara, a forced landing and a rescue by Bedouins—those are some of the ingredients of the first of the new season's "Listeners Theater" presentations by the Yale University Department of Drama. "Flight Number Two" is the title of this original radio drama by Bernard S. Dryer, presented in co-operation with Prof. Allardyce Nicoll and Prof. Walter Prichard Eaton. Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

"Swiss Family Robinson," chosen by President Roosevelt as his favorite childhood story, is dramatized tonight in the first of a new series, "Yesterday's Children." Each week the favorite childhood book of some well-known American will be presented in this form. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Luise Rainer, in a radio version of her movie, "Escapade," is guest star of the Kate Smith Hour. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Swing, as many music lovers enjoy it, is promised in the "Young Man with a Band" period, when Duke Ellington, of "Mood Indigo" and "Solitude" fame, leads the band which he introduced 16 years ago at the Kentucky Club in New York. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

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Saturday

Football broadcasts include: Harvard-Yale, described by Bill Stern, NBC - Blue - WBZ, 1:30; Pennsylvania - Cornell, by Paul Douglas, Yankee-WNAC, 1:15.

Music lovers may find something pleasantly unusual in the Cincinnati Conservatory's program of ancient English and Italian string and voice compositions, with the Mendelssohn String Octet and the Trio Singers. CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

The fifth concert in the Beethoven series by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony, includes the Eighth Symphony in F Major. There is comment by Samuel Chotzinoff. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Lively discussion of "The United States and Efforts to End the War," is expected when the Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Vice-President of the National Peace Conference, meets Ira A. Hirschmann, department store executive, Clark Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, and Col. George U. Harvey, President of the Borough of Queens, New York City, during "People's Platform." CBS-WEEI, 7.

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Sunday

Marian Anderson's singing of an opera aria, Lieder and Negro spirituals on the Sunday Evening Hour is a high light of the day for lovers of serious music. CBS-WEEI, 9. Then there's the New York Philharmonic - Symphony program from Chicago, with John Barbirolli as conductor and Deems Taylor as commentator. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony in A Major is included. CBS-WEEI, 3:30. A Handel two hundredth anniversary program by Erno Rapee and the Music Hall String Symphony, includes the Concerto Grosso, Op. 6, No. 10. NBC-Blue-WBZ, Noon. Dr. Frank Black has chosen Miaskowski's Sinfonietta, Op. 32, No. 2, for his NBC String Symphony. NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Drama is well represented, with Helen Hayes and Fredric March in an original "Screen Guild Theater" sketch, CBS-WEEI, 7:30; Fay Bainter and Orson Welles in "Dodsworth," CBS-WEEI, 8; William Powell in "Silver Theater's" "Speak of the Devil," CBS-WEEI, 6; and Shakespeare's "Macbeth" in the Great Plays series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester appear in an adaptation of Stephen Vincent Benét's poem "John Brown's Body," in the "Pursuit of Happiness" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:30. Edna May Oliver visits "Gateway to Hollywood," CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

The University of Chicago Round Table deals with "Propaganda." NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

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Monday

Beethoven's String Quartet in B Flat Major, is offered by the Curtis Institute of Music. CBS-WEEI, 4. Sibelius, Hubay, Vivaldi and Milford are represented in Cincinnati Conservatory String Orchestra program. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

The third act of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" is heard from the Chicago Civic Opera House, with Kirsten Flagstad, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:25.

As Sherlock Holmes, Basil Rathbone deals with "The Creeping Man." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

'Daughters' Law Suit Watched

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

The suit brought by Fannie Hurst seeking to have Warner Brothers pay her for the use of characters in the story, "Four Daughters," which she sold them, is one that the whole film industry is watching with extreme interest.

The picture company paid Miss Hurst $45,000 for her original story, but has just completed a second picture, using all the original members of the fictional family—with a cast including the three Lane sisters, Priscilla, Lola, and Rosemary, Gale Page, Claude Rains, May Robson, Jeffrey Lynn, and the rest—in a story which Miss Hurst did not write. The story was written by one studio writer and scenarized by two others.

A still more interesting phase of the case is presented by the second picture which Warner Brothers made with this cast ("Four Wives" is really the third, though only the second with the Hurst characters), called "Daughters Courageous." This picture came out after "Four Daughters," was highly successful, and was looked on by many people as a sort of sequel to the original "Four Daughters."

No attempt is being made here to try this case, of course; but its ramifications are extremely important to the whole industry, and both Miss Hurst and the film studio, in the opinion of this reporter, are to be commended for desiring a court ruling on the matter.

It has been the custom of studios to pay for succeeding pictures in a series, even though the author or authors had nothing whatever to do with the stories. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pays Aurania Rouverol on each one of the Andy Hardy family pictures, though the stories—all except the first one—are written by studio writers. The Fox company pays Mrs. Eleanor Biggers Cole $7,500 each for the Charlie Chan pictures that it makes. Four a year are produced, but only the first was written by Mr. Biggers.

Hollywood is hearing stories of the Chaplin production, temporarily being called "The Dictators." This information is intended only as a warning note in case the yarns find circulation in the rest of the country. No direct information about the plot or the production is being given the press by the studio; and doubtless none will be until the picture is finished. That will be something like 11 months or a year from now, if it follows the example of earlier Chaplin pictures and goes along without a hitch. If a hitch arises, it may be even longer before anything is really known about it.

Chaplin himself often talks about scenes in the picture to friends, and these scenes are then reported about the rest of the film colony; but the chances are ten to one that they will never be in the picture. Chaplin takes this manner of trying out scenes before he films them, projecting them against an audience of one or two. As often as not, this serves to convince him that the scene isn't what he wants at all, and it is immediately cut from the production.

So don't take too seriously anything that may either be printed or told about the Chaplin film. It is known simply as No. 6 on the Chaplin lot. Its cast includes Chaplin and Miss Goddard. Anything else that anyone would like to know may be learned for certain about this season in 1940, or early in 1941.

Flute Players Program

The Boston Flute Players Club will give the first concert of its new season at the Hotel Vendome on the afternoon of Dec. 10. The program will include the Piano Quintet in C major of Padre Antonio Soler (1729-83); Jean Françaix's "Musique de Cour," for flute, violin, and piano; De Falla's "Pièces Espagnole" and Debussy's "Poissons d'or" and "L'Isle joyeuse," for piano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmell's Piano Quintet in memory of Paul Dukas. The items by Soler, Françaix, and Nin-Culmell will be played for the first time in Boston.

The artists will be Mr. Nin-Culmell, pianist; Georges Laurent, flutist, and a quartet composed of Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc, and A. Zighera, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Wizard of Oz — Watertown (Watertown), Kenmore Square (Back Bay), Teele Square (Somerville) and Orpheum (Malden).

Nurse Edith Cavell—Central Square (Cambridge), Oriental (Mattapan), Embassy (Waltham) and Mystic (Malden).

Hollywood Cavalcade—Colonial (Natick), and Granada (Malden).

They Shall Have Music—Coolidge Corner (Brookline) and Saturday 10 a. m. only University (Cambridge).

All Quiet on the Western Front—Dorchester (Dorchester).

Stanley and Livingstone—Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

The Old Maid—West Newton (West Newton) and Needham (Needham).

'We Are Not Alone'

"We Are Not Alone" possesses those rarest of qualities in a Hollywood film—a genuinely adult point of view and a significant theme. Whether or not it wins any Academy awards, Warners' translation of James Hilton's novel is a tenderly told, marvelously enacted love story which many will consider one of the truly fine films of this or any other season. The pursuance to an inevitable conclusion of a tragic theme is a practice that has generally been left to French picture makers. Therefore, it is no condescension to observe that, judged by its mature excellence, "We Are Not Alone" might have come from a Gallic studio.

Paul Muni's admirers will find new pleasure in his sensitive portrayal of a romantic role drawn from the contemporary scene. Without benefit of beard or face putty, Mr. Muni gives a performance to rank with his best. Dr. David Newcome, Mr. Hilton's hero, is a Chips married to a pitiful scold, a woman whose lack of understanding is turned into constant nagging. Newcome is kindly, absent-minded, completely preoccupied with his profession. The very compassion which prevents him from retaliating seems to serve only to make Mrs. Newcome more bitter and acid-tongued.

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In the course of his duties, Dr. Newcome treats and befriends a little Austrian dancer, named Leni. Mrs. Newcome asks her to become governess for the Newcomes' child, Gerald. But the mother's jealousy is aroused when she realizes that the child, who had feared her, is turning to the understanding love which Leni expresses. The war comes as village tongues are rattling sordidly about the doctor and Leni, who are completely innocent. When Mrs. Newcome passes on as a result of mistaking poison for medicine, her husband and the girl are tried for murder, found guilty and hanged.

Far from being sordid, "We Are Not Alone" is a tender, absorbing film, adapted by Mr. Hilton and Milton Krims into a brilliant script, directed by Edmund Goulding with deliberateness and intense simplicity, acted with restraint and thorough compassion, and produced with that excellence of Hollywood technique which we have come to take for granted.

Flora Robson gives a remarkable performance as the detestable Mrs. Newcome, making her a frustrated, pitiful creature rather than a merely grotesque harridan. Jane Bryan justifies the promise of her earlier portrayals in "Marked Woman," "Kid Galahad," and "The Old Maid." Her Leni is a wistful, self-effacing child, gifted with deep compassion and understanding. It is a great performance. Raymond Severn, as Gerald, achieves the main accomplishment for an infant actor of being a believable child. To these four fall the chief burden of the story, but there are admirable appearances by Una O'Connor, Henry Daniell, Alan Napier, Montagu Love, James Stephenson, and other excellently cast players.

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The theme of "We Are Not Alone" is explained in a tremendously moving scene between Newcome and Leni after they have been convicted. To assuage the girl's fears and her protest against the injustice being done, Newcome points out that their situation is little different from that of the soldiers who, having committed no crime, were being executed on the battlefields by order of their governments. Though not invulnerable to challenge, it is a strong and timely pacifist plea, climaxing one of the most moving films this reviewer has ever seen.

The second film at the Metropolitan is "The Honeymoon's Over," with a cast including Stuart Erwin, Marjorie Weaver, Patric Knowles, and E. E. Clive.



Apeda

Gerald Tracy

Pianist, who will give recital in Jordan Hall Monday evening.

Artur Bodanzky

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Artur Bodanzky, for 24 years conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who passed on yesterday was a foremost interpreter of Wagnerian music. He was a native of Vienna.

Mr. Bodanzky succeeded Alfred Hertz as conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan in 1915. His service had been continuous except for a brief period in 1928, when he resigned as a result of a disagreement with the management, but was soon induced to return. His principal activity outside the Metropolitan was with the Society of Friends of Music, whose concerts he directed for some years.

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NEXT WEEK: Mon. — LA TRAVIATA. Tues. — FAUST. WED. — RIGOLETTO. Thanksgiving Mat., Nov. 30 — HANSEL AND GRETEL (English) & Ballet. Holiday Night — Cavalleria & Pagliacci. Fri. Eve. — MADAME BUTTERFLY. Sat. Mat. — CARMEN. Sat. Eve. — IL TROVATORE. Sun. Mat., Dec. 3 — BARBER OF SEVILLE & Ballet.
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PLUG IN TO BETTER LIVING

Tennessee and Southern California Teams Ranked One-Two by Statistical Bureau

Texas Aggies Also Looked Upon as Prime Bowl Material

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 24 (AP)—Three football teams in the running for New Year's Day bowl honors dominated this week's gridiron performances statistics.

Figures compiled by the American Football Statistical Bureau showed that Tennessee and Southern California, often mentioned as probable Rose Bowl opponents, ranked one-two as the nation's teams with the best offensive drive.

Texas Aggies First

Texas A. & M., which this week led the Associated Press poll as the country's top team, again ranked first as the best defensive club. The Texas Aggies also were considered prime bowl material.

The Associated Press poll placed the Aggies first, Tennessee second, Cornell third and U. S. C. fourth. Of the quartet, only Cornell failed to rate high statistically. The Ithacans were seventh in total offense, eighth in rushing offense and did not figure among top defensive clubs.

Tennessee went into first place as a total offense threat mainly through its ground gaining, while U. S. C., first last week, and also idle, held second because of the phenomenal Trojan passing game.

Trojan Passes

The Volunteers averaged 366.3 yards per game by both rushing and passing, and 314.7 on rushing alone. Southern California averaged 335.5 yards per game passing and rushing, and the Trojans lead in percentage of pass completions, .508. They have also had the fewest number of their passes intercepted—four.

Other total offense leaders—gains rushing, and passing—and their average gain per game were as follows:

Ohio State, 320.4; Creighton, 318.9; Boston College, 312.4; Mississippi, 306.6; Cornell, 300; Wake Forest, 297.9; Brown, 292.9; Clemson, 284.8.

Texas A. & M.'s great line held the opposition to an average of only 82.9 yards per game via both passing and rushing. Their foes made 42.3 yards per game on the ground, and 40.6 in the air.

Other total defensive leaders were Boston College, 102.4; Florida, Xavier, U. S. C., Holy Cross, Carnegie Tech, Penn State, Tulane and Bucknell.

Other rushing leaders, following Tennessee, were Wake Forest, Tulane, Boston College, Creighton, Minnesota, Ohio State, Cornell, Clemson and Notre Dame.

Ranking after the Texas Aggies in defense against rushing were Boston College, Oregon State College, U. S. C., Tulane, Baylor, Holy Cross, Santa Clara, Florida and Penn State.

Texas Christia still boasted the best passing offensive, averaging 144.3 yards per game in the air, with U. S. C. second, followed by Clemson, Indiana, Arkansas, the passingest team with 216 attempts; Oregon, Yale, with most interceptions of its efforts—24; Mississippi, Ohio State and Rice.

Auburn, Duke, Washington State College, North Carolina, Ohio State and Tulane were the best punting teams, all averaging better than 41 yards.

Sourdoughs Win Gold Bowl Game

By the Associated Press

Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 24

The continent's "bowl" season got under way yesterday.

The Alaska Sourdoughs football team defeated the Baranoff Bears, 6 to 0, in the first Gold Bowl game. The cinder-strewn playing field was frozen into a rough sandpaper complexion.

Mrs. Robert Bender, daughter of Territorial Governor John Troy, dedicated the charity game as an annual affair by breaking a bottle on the goal posts.

Max Lewis, who said he played at various schools in the states, boomed over for the score shortly before the end of the first half. He is the son of Victor A. Lewis, sculptor whose sourdough bronze is one of Seattle's better known Monuments.

More than 60 players, the majority of whom were former gridders in the states, made up the two teams, and substitutions were numerous.

About 500 persons witnessed the game.

Thursday's Football Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Catholic U. 35, Long Island U. 14.
La Salle 20 Pennsylvania Military 0
Marshall 47 West Virginia Wesleyan 13.
Syracuse 10, Maryland 7.
Gettysburg 49, Dickinson 7.
Franklin and Marshall 40, Ursinus 0.
Lock Haven (Pa.) T. 19, Shippensburg (Pa.) T. 0.
West Liberty (W. Va.) T. 19, Salem 0.

South

William and Mary 7, Richmond 0.
Louisiana Normal 7, Mississippi T. 0
Virginia Military 19, Virginia Tech 7.
Newberry 40, Maryville 13.
The Citadel 34, Erskine 0
Loyola (New Orleans) 13, Spring Hill 7.

Midwest

Western Reserve 18, Case 0.
Toledo 20, Xavier 0.
Cincinnati 13, Miami 0
Wayne 7, Western Michigan State 6.
Baldwin-Wallace 22, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Peru Teachers 18, Tarkio 0.
William and Jewell 20, Central (Missouri) 7.
Washington U. (Mo.) 32, Missouri Mines 0
John Carroll 25, Akron 6.
Cape Girardeau 24, Carbondale (Ill.) T. 0.
Missouri Valley 18, Warrensburg T. 7.
Springfield T. 25, Hastings (Neb.) 21.

Southwest

Texas Wesleyan 6, Daniel Baker 0.
Arkansas Tech 27, L. S. U. Northeast Center 0.

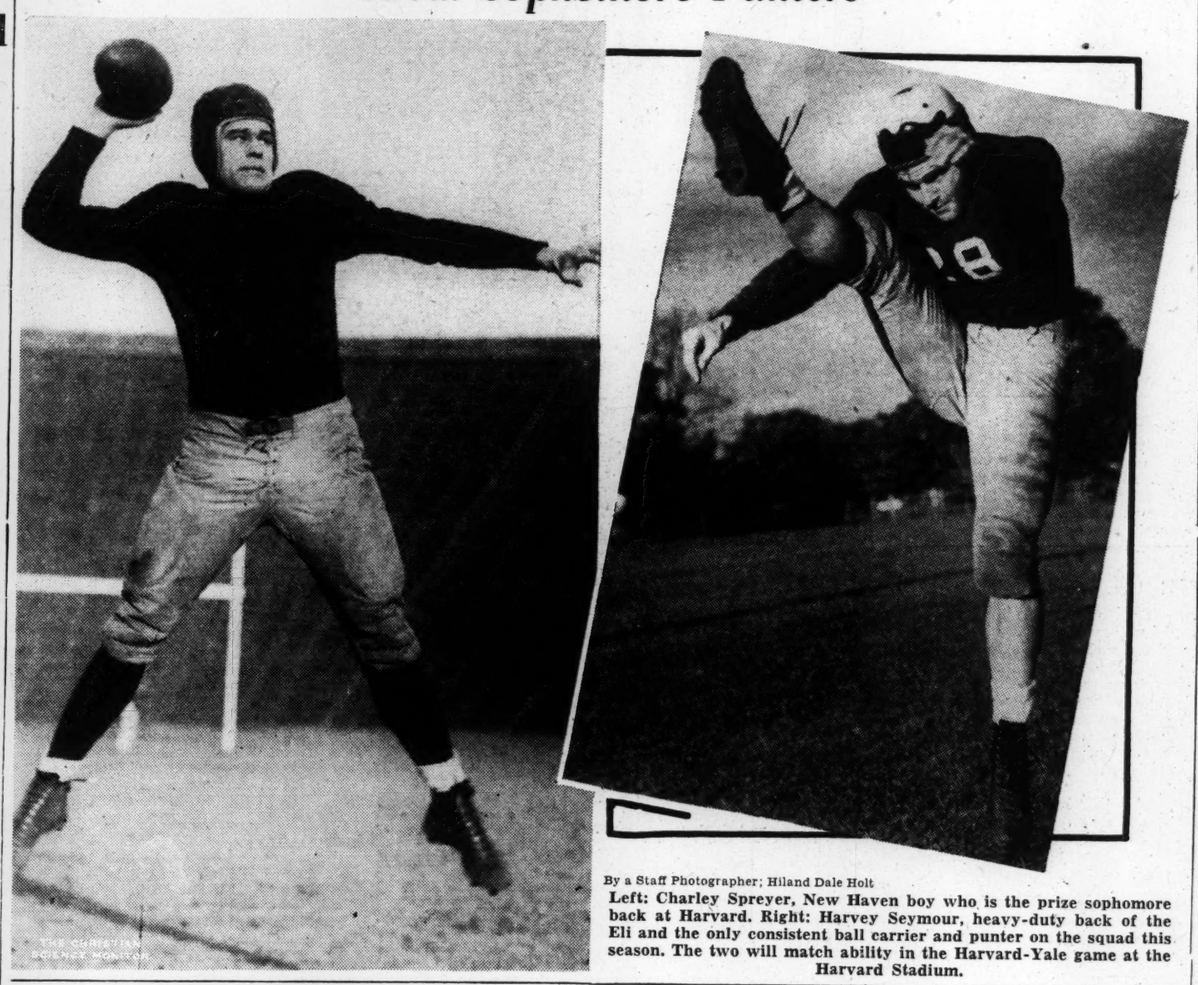
Rocky Mountain

Utah 27, Utah State 0.
Denver 23, Idaho 0.

Far West

San Jose State 42, Fresno State 7.
Washington 20, Oregon 13.

Rival Sophomore Punters



By a Staff Photographer; Hiland Dale Holt

Left: Charley Spreyer, New Haven boy who is the prize sophomore back at Harvard. Right: Harvey Seymour, heavy-duty back of the Eli and the only consistent ball carrier and punter on the squad this season. The two will match ability in the Harvard-Yale game at the Harvard Stadium.

New Yorkers Score Only One Victory in Pro Hockey

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	4	0	2	18	8	10
Toronto	4	0	1	17	2	9
Detroit	3	3	1	13	19	7
Chicago	3	3	0	11	18	6
Boston	2	3	1	10	13	5
Rangers	1	3	3	9	10	5
Americans	0	5	0	6	14	0

Results Nov. 23

Rangers 1, Canadiens 1 (overtime).
Detroit 3, Americans 2.

The hockey situation in New York is reaching an acute stage. Where the best in sport is never considered too good, the game of hockey is turning its back most disrespectfully. The city of cities maintains and supports two National Hockey League teams and to date, they have played a total of 12 games and there has been a New York victory only once—when N. Y. Rangers beat N. Y. Americans.

That state of affairs is most appaling and Manager Red Dutton of the Amerks plainly asserted as much to his players following their 3-2 licking in Detroit last night. The Rangers have had to be contended with crumbs. They did win a game, but against their brethren Amerks. Last night they earned a tie with Canadiens 1 to 1, in overtime on Montreal ice.

The Amerk situation is the more understandable of the two. Dutton, with very little money on hand and no elaborate farm system, is largely dependent upon castoffs and veterans. His scoring ace of recent years, Sweeney Schriner, was traded to Toronto for five players and it was thought then that the Amerks would pick up speed. So far, they have lost five straight and Dutton's patience, never long at best, has gone.

With Detroit also off to a rather shaky start and Amerks no drawing card, less than five thousand viewed the game. Both teams scored in the first period, Deacon for the Wings and Armstrong for Amerks. Cecil Dillon and Deacon tallied for the Wings in the second session and Rookie Jack Thomson converted a Chapman faceoff for Amerks in the final 20 minutes.

Canadiens ran their string of games to six without defeat when Polly Rrouin scored with less than three minutes of the final period remaining to be played. Rangers had taken a lead at 14:29 of the same session when Dutch Hiller finished off a play with Watson and Hextall. Neither team could score in the first two periods. W. M.

Seton Hall Prep Harrier Winner Of Interscholastics

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 24 (AP)—Young LeRoy Schwartzkopf, Seton Hall prep harrier from Saginaw, Mich., today ruled the interscholastic cross-country world by virtue of a record-smashing victory in the National championship race.

Schwartzkopf, wearing the colors of the South Orange, N. J., prep school, yesterday shattered the former meet and course record set by Leslie MacMitchell, New York scholastic star, who captured the National intercollegiate title this week as a New York University sophomore.

The 135-pound Setonian's time over Warinanco Park's two-and-a-half-mile course was 12m.48.9s., seven seconds better than MacMitchell's mark set in 1937.

Schwartzkopf finished five yards ahead of Tony Passarelli of Millburn High School, New Jersey titleholder, while Ray Jordan of South High School, Akron, Ohio, was third.

Eastwood High School of Syracuse, N. Y., captured the high school team championship with 80 points and Seton Hall was prep school winner with 67. The first fifteen:

LeRoy Schwartzkopf, Seton Hall, 12m., 48.8s.
Anthony Passarelli, Millburn, 12m., 50s.
Ray Jordan, South High, Akron, Ohio, 12m., 54s.
Francis Martin, Seton Hall, 13m., 6s.
Morris McGraw, Solvay, N. Y., 13m., 9s.
Warren Van Ingen, Upper Darby, Pa., 13m., 12s.
Nick Pallotta, Eastwood High, Syracuse, N. Y., 13m., 14s.
Alphonse Marotta, Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y., 13m., 15s.
Murray Curtis, Seton Hall, 13m., 16s.
Edward Brown, Eastwood, 13m., 20s.
Henry Hart, Northeast High, Philadelphia, 13m., 24s.
Gerald Carver, Bovertown, Pa., 13m., 25s.
William Duncan, Lower Merion, Pa., 13m., 27s.
Frank Pitfloski, Thomas Jefferson, Elizabeth, 13m., 28s.

Maine Elects Dyer

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 24 (AP)—Halfback Dick Dyer of Portland was last night elected honorary captain of the University of Maine football team.

Small Colleges Get Big Teams

WASHINGTON (AP) — Figures from the United States Office of Education indicated that the best college football, with a few exceptions, is being played by colleges with attendance and income well below the giants of the educational world.

Only two schools on the recent Associated Press rankings of the first 10 teams are among the 10 biggest or richest institutions. Among these football elite, only Ohio State University is in the federal list of 10 schools with the largest enrollments.

Only the University of Iowa held a place in the 10 reporting the largest 1938-39 income. Four hundred institutions had been polled on that subject by the education office. The Government figures on enrollment showed these schools to be the 10 largest in approximately the following order:

College of the City of New York, New York University, Columbia University, University of California, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, University of Illinois, Ohio State, Brooklyn College and the University of Michigan.

Here were the first 10 with respect to 1938-39 income for educational and general purposes:

Harvard University, $11,184,317; University of Chicago, $8,923,398; New York University, $8,575,356; Michigan, $7,556,444; Indiana University, $3,399,976; Iowa, $3,084,603; University of Washington, $3,007,632; Johns Hopkins University, $2,955,709; University of Texas, $2,600,000; University of Virginia, $2,523,361.

The current gridiron leaders in the Associated Press poll had the following 1935-36 enrollment, the latest for which federal figures are available:

Texas A. and M. 3,430 (all men); Tennessee, 3,370; Cornell University, 5,506; Southern California, 5,974; Tulane, 3,302; Ohio State, 11,417; Notre Dame, 2,751 (all men); Duke, 3,202; Iowa, 6,432; Missouri, 4,291.

Plan to End Free-for-Alls

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Student leaders at Tulane and Louisiana State universities hope to end free-for-alls at their football games by having the teams fight for a flag instead of student mobs battle for the goalposts.

Jim Senter, President of Tulane's Arts and Science Student Council, said a flag bearing the state seal would be presented the winning team in a post-game ceremony.

He said the students would be asked to stay off the field during the ceremony, adding, "there won't be any fences or extra police guards."

Bob Chinn, L. S. U. student body President, likes the flag swapping idea and said that school would employ an "educational program" to prevent the fights which started back in 1935.

The 1935 goalpost melee was set off when L. S. U. students rushed onto the field to celebrate their team's 41-0 victory at New Orleans. They took the goal standards away from a handful of Tulanians who were aided by club-swinging policemen and electrically charged wires strung to the posts.

Sporadic private outbreaks was about all that happened the following year at Baton Rouge, but in 1937 the first year's scene was repeated as L. S. U. won the game and goalpost scrap.

Last year at Baton Rouge when Tulane won there was a bountiful supply of mauling all during the game. Later enthusiastic Tulane students rushed for the uprights, but discovered the L. S. U. Southeastern Conference boxing team on the job. The posts stayed at L. S. U.

However, several thousand fans, taking their cue from the field, kept swinging fists for an hour after the final whistle.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 23

National League

New York Rangers 1, Montreal 1 (overtime tie).
Detroit 3, New York Americans 2.

International-American League

Hershey 3, Springfield 2.
Indianapolis 9, New Haven 6.

American Association

Tulsa 2, St. Paul 1.
Wichita 3, Minneapolis 2.

Schedule Nov. 24

American Association

St. Paul at Kansas City.

Anderson Popular at Iowa

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 23 (AP)—The University of Iowa board in control of Athletics voted unanimously yesterday to extend the contract of head football coach Eddie Anderson four years beyond his present three-year agreement.

The action, if approved by the state board of education, will assure Dr. Anderson of six more years as Hawkeye coach.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE—When you think of football's "iron men" don't forget Marquette's Bob Kemnitz, junior guard from Green Bay, Wis. He played 476 out of a possible 480 minutes in the Golden Avalanche's eight-game schedule. Three minutes against Southern Methodist and one against Iowa State were all that he missed. Besides playing a bang up game at his position, he scored 13 points, 10 on conversions after touchdowns and one field goal.

* * *

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—They are taking all of the old ones out of the moth balls for the invasion of Pittsburgh's Panthers Saturday. It started last Sunday when, for the first time in 20 years since Penn State last defeated Pitt, students and townspeople met the Nittany Lions on their return from the Army game and towed the huge bus into town on a rope. Freshmen have been required to wear "Beat Pitt" signs all week

* * *

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolina will be a strong favorite to defeat Virginia in the renewal of their 47-year-old series next Thursday but it wasn't always that way. From 1905 until 1916 the Tar Heels finished on the short end of the score, losing 66-0 in 1912. The Virginia domination finally was broken in 1916 and from then until 1926 the Tar Heels and Cavaliers divided honors. But beginning with a 14-13 victory in 1927 the North Carolinans have lost only once in 12 games—that was 14-7 in 1932.

* * *

NEW YORK—Iowa may boast of its 60-minute Nile Kinnick and his "iron men" teammates but Lou Little's boys at Columbia are made of much the same stuff. Setting a record that is new even at the New York school, where Little never has been in the habit of using copious substitutions, only 12 men have started in the seven games played. The same seven men have answered the starting whistle in every game in the line and only five backs have been starters.

Germany Gives Up Winter Olympics

By the Associated Press

Lausanne, Swit., Nov. 24

Andre Berdez, secretary of the International Olympic Committee, said today Olympic committees of the various countries have been asked to decide whether the Winter Games should be canceled.

Germany turned the games back to the International organization today, saying it would not be able to hold them at Garmisch-Partenkirchen because of the war.

Berdez cabled and air-mailed letters to the national organizations as soon as he heard of Germany's decision and asked for replies as soon as possible.

The national committees also were asked if they would send teams to Detroit "for neutral Olympics" instead of Helsinki if the Finns renounce the summer games. Finnish officials have said they would not make a definite decision until April.

Cadets Scrimmage

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Army, preparing for its Dec. 2 game with the Navy, took on different practice opposition yesterday when the Cadets scrimmaged with the Plebe eleven for the first time this year.

Coach Bill Wood expects to work against the Plebes the remainder of the week since they have been given Navy plays to use against the varsity. A number of substitutions were made but it appears Wood contemplates no changes in the varsity line-up.

Pro Football

At Los Angeles: Los Angeles Bulldogs 65, Dayton Bombers 0.

And Talking of . . . Soldiers

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Way They Have in the Army . . .

ESHER, Surrey, Eng.—Sure and I must tell you something about that game of Rugby Football I played in here the other day against the Headquarters Company of what the censor prefers one to call a certain Irish Regiment. For so many things struck me. Quite apart from the Headquarters Company of the certain Irish regiment.

Normally, I am not such a man as is greatly given to the dancing of jigs. Except incidentally and by way of accident. But in the evening after this particular match, the visitors had us all dancing jigs. As well as singing the most affecting ballads on the subject of Irish eyes, Kathleen Mavourneen and the Mountains of Mourne. Not to mention certain military compositions of more whimsical burthen. And the great thing that struck me about the whole business was, not so much that the Irish have a way with them—everybody knows that—but that, to quote one more popular song, "There's something about a soldier." Especially a "Tommy." Whether he be English, Scottish, Irish, or Welsh.

Special Touch

After all, it must mean something if a captain and a private and a corporal and the Company-Sergeant-Major can dance a blithe foresome together to the skirl of the pipes when "off duty," knowing full well that future discipline stands unimpaired by the occurrence. In fact, you might almost say that it means everything—everything that gives the British Army it special touch of individuality.

They say that in no other Army does there exist such "equal" riendship between officers and men as you find in British regiments. And if I had to advance a reason for this—or even if I hadn't—I should hazard the suggestion that one thing which helps to make it possible is the mutual enthusiasm of Tommy Atkins and his superiors for sport of all kinds. Athletic pursuits form an integral part of modern military training, and quite naturally they are a very popular part.

Since the Army absorbed all the "territorials" its all-round standard in sport is become higher than ever before. And since it now conscripts also, even in peace time, all the fit young men aged 20, it would, in normal circumstances, be only a matter of time before the close contact of experts and young learners under skilled coaching raised the level of amateur sport in the nation as a whole. This is one of the developments we look forward to seeing in happier days.

New at the Game

Now in this Rugger match that I almost started to tell you about, there took part several young soldiers who had never tried their hand at the game until they joined the Army. Very promising they were, and eager to profit by all the instruction they could get, and were getting, from people like the experienced scrum-half, Sergeant ——— (formerly a player of "international" class) and Captain ———. It was completely informal, "spare-time" coaching, nothing to do with regimental routine, and it was typical of what is going forward in military sporting circles all the while.

And now for a word or two concerning the match itself and more particularly the manner in which it was played. Never, in any class of Rugger, can there have been a much cleaner game, for only once did the referee have to blow his whistle for an apparently intentional infringement of rules. As I have said before, or as I meant to say, anyway, this was an absolutely informal fixture, and that, I think, gives the little lessons of its greater significance.

Martial Music

No, I am not quite right there in saying that it was absolutely informal. For the visitors, who arrived on the rainswept scene in motor-trucks, just as they might arrive on a different (and probably rainswept) scene "somewhere in France," marched smartly onto the field to the martial music of the pipers at their head.

The referee's whistle shrilled for the kick-off, the battle began, and, with the sides equal in strength, it was a case of nip and tuck. If that means what I think it does. Personally, I did more tucking than nipping (you know what these foxy old forwards are) but our fly-half—a young man named John Allan May—did a great deal of effective nipping, and the result, which does not matter in the slightest, was a draw at one try (three points) apiece, the attempt at converting one of these tries by R. Maillard Stead ranking as the best serio-comic performance of the day until, some while later, Sergeant ———, by special request, recited "The Green Eye of the Little Yellow God."

Union Celebrates Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 24—Union College, an old-line American college where football is just "one of the student activities," completed its first undefeated season in 25 years and celebrated the feat this week in an enthusiastic "Thanksgiving Dinner" in which faculty, students, and alumni of Union's 1914 undefeated team took part.

Top honors easily went to Capt. Sam Hammerstrom of Jamestown, who as highest scorer in the East with 86 points led Union College to its victories. "Slammin' Sammy," as Union's opponents have dubbed him, carried the ball 196 times on line-bucks, 24.5 times per game, and netted a total yardage gain of 1,143 yards, or 143 yards per game. He gained 5.83 yards per try. Only once, all season, was he thrown for a loss, and then for only a yard.

Spearhead

He was also the spearhead in Union's offensive aerial attack, passing for the crucial touchdown in the traditional Hamilton game. Of the 39 passes he pitched, 21, or 54 per cent, were completed for a net gain of 314 yards, or 15 yards per completed pass, or 8 yards per attempted pass.

His 25 punts during the season averaged 38 yards each, but Union rarely had to punt from within its own territory.

A good student, majoring in mathematics, Sam is now "practice teaching" at Draper High School, and hopes to get a job teaching algebra and coaching either secondary school or college freshman football. He has worked his way through college. Sam is 21 years of age, 6 feet, 1 inch tall, and weighs 183 pounds.

Co-operative Squad

Coach Nelson Nitchman, himself a Union alumnus, credits his co-operative squad and coaching staff for the success of this year's team which has defeated Haverford, Middlebury, R. P. I., Vermont, Williams, Rochester and Hamilton, and was held to a 7-to-7 tie early in season by Trinity. Except for Haverford which was a new opponent, Union has played the other colleges from 35 to 53 years.

Coach Nitchman used his entire squad of 34 players in the eight games played and 23 of them played often enough to win their letters. This striking liberal use of players also resulted in 12 men sharing honors for scoring the Dutchmen's 203 points against its eight opponents who rolled up 49 points.

Sweeney Pilots Stars

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP) — The Hollywood baseball club has signed William Joseph Sweeney to a player-manager contract to pilot the Stars for the next two years in the Pacific Coast League.

The appointment ended weeks of speculation over a successor to Wade (Red) Killifer, whose Hollywood contract still had a year to run.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby signed two-year renewal of contract to manage St. Louis Browns under new ownership.

Five Years Ago

Minnesota finished greatest season undefeated, beating Wisconsin 34-0; gained first Big Ten title since 1911.

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More Than 50,000 Expected to View Stadium Battle Tomorrow—Eagles Are Favored

Crimson Conceded Slight Edge In 58th Contest With Yales

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Weather permitting Harvard and Yale football assumes a respectable position tomorrow afternoon at the Harvard Stadium. No one claims that either team is deserving of national recognition and yet, at 1:45 in the afternoon, some 50,000 will be on hand at $3.85 per person to watch them. And that, alone, is respectable.

Today both teams held polishing drills in the Stadium. Yale will stay at an intown hotel and Harvard will spend the night before at Middlesex School. The Eli arrived on a special train about 12:30 and practiced at the Stadium from 1:30 to 2:30. The Crimson took the field for punting, passing, kicking off, and signal drills shortly after Yale finished.

58th Football Game

This is the 58th football game between the varsity elevens of the two institutions with the Eli holding the upperhand in the number of games won. Yale has been victor over Harvard 32 times as against 19 for Harvard with six games resulting in the scores. During the Harlow regime, the two rivals have broken even, Yale winning in 1935 and 1936 by scores of 14 to 7 and 14 to 13. In 1937 and 1938 Harvard turned the tables winning by scores of 13 to 6 and 7 to 0.

Tomorrow Harvard enters the contest favored to win. All football fans acquainted with this series are cognizant of the fact that football and its breaks play no favorites as a rule. The Crimson season has been nothing to point to with pride and Yale has not left much of a trail behind. The Crimson is only favored because Yale has shown so little.

Good Yale Line

Yale has an admittedly good forward wall. From tackle to tackle there is experience and weight, and in most games this season the barrier has withstood the famed attacks of Columbia, Army, Michigan and Princeton until played out. Unfortunately Yale has no depth along the line and when substitution is necessary the cause is practically lost.

Opposing the Yale line will be a well-drilled Crimson frontier that is made up largely of sophomores. The Harvard line has improved steadily and while not exactly fortified with depth it can withstand replacement in spots better than the Eli. The battle between these two lines will be a study in itself.

Supply of Backs

The greatest advantage Harvard has in the football game is a more bountiful supply of better backs. Yale has its passer, Freddie Burr, and its heavy duty back, Harvey Seymour. After those two is Ted Harrison, a possible left-handed passer; but little else as yet. Harvard has the fastest ball carrier on the field in Capt. Torbie Macdonald, a real triple threat in Charley Spreyer and others are Bill Coleman, Henry Vander Eb, Joe Gardella, Fran Lee, George Heiden and Bill Brown, all capable backs.

Coach Dick Harlow has several possibilities regarding the starting positions and has withheld final judgment on who will start and at what position until game time tomorrow. His strongest offensive gesture of course would find Coleman, Spreyer, Lee, and Captain Macdonald in action.

The Eli have been seeking a blocking back to clear the path for the running attack all fall and evidently Coach Ducky Pond has decided to rely on the short notice work of Bill Starbuck. The 195-pound six-footer has been understudy center of Capt. Bill Stack all fall. Apart from this shift in the plans all indications point to the same starting line-up that faced Princeton last week starting for the Eli tomorrow.

There are five probable starters for Yale who will be making their last appearance for the Blue. Captain Stack, the center; Sterling Brinkley, the end; George Seabury, tackle; Freddie Burr and Bill Starbuck, backs. Of Harvard's probable starters only Tom Healey, tackle, and Captain Macdonald and Bill Coleman, backs, are playing their last games in Crimson uniform.

This week end is one of social activity for the Harvards and the Yales. There are dances being held tonight along with a pre-game rally at the Harvard Club of Boston where the rival coaches will speak.

Army to Play Eight Major Teams in 1940

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Abandoning its policy of bringing two or three small southern and mid-western schools to the Point, Army announced a 1940 football schedule of nine games, eight of them with major opponents and all but one with eastern teams.

The lone exception was made for the annual battle with Notre Dame, which will be played at New York Nov. 2.

Lieut.-Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics, said the new policy was in line with steps taken by other members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association to schedule as many rivals as possible of equal athletic caliber. The policy was determined several years ago, when the Military Academy drew up its grid schedules through 1942.

Army, which this year played Furman, Centre, Ursinus and Penn State on its home grounds, next fall also will play four home games. But, after the opener with Williams on Oct. 5, the remaining three will be against rivals of major rank—Cornell on Oct. 12, Lafayette on Oct. 26 and Brown on Nov. 9.

The Cadet team will appear twice in Philadelphia, first against Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, and then against Navy, in the traditional closing game Nov. 30, at the Municipal Stadium

In past years, when the Army schedules were marked by numerous "breathers" with such schools as Ursinus, Drake, Washington U., of St. Louis, William and Mary, Knox, Dickinson and Gettysburg, criticism was met with the explanation that these arrangements were due to political pressure brought to bear on the Academy's athletic authorities.

The 1940 schedule:

Oct. 5, Williams; 12, Cornell; 19, Harvard at Boston.; 26, Lafayette.
Nov. 2, Notre Dame at New York; 9, Brown; 16, Penn at Philadelphia; 23 Princeton; 30, Navy at Philadelphia.

American League Basketball

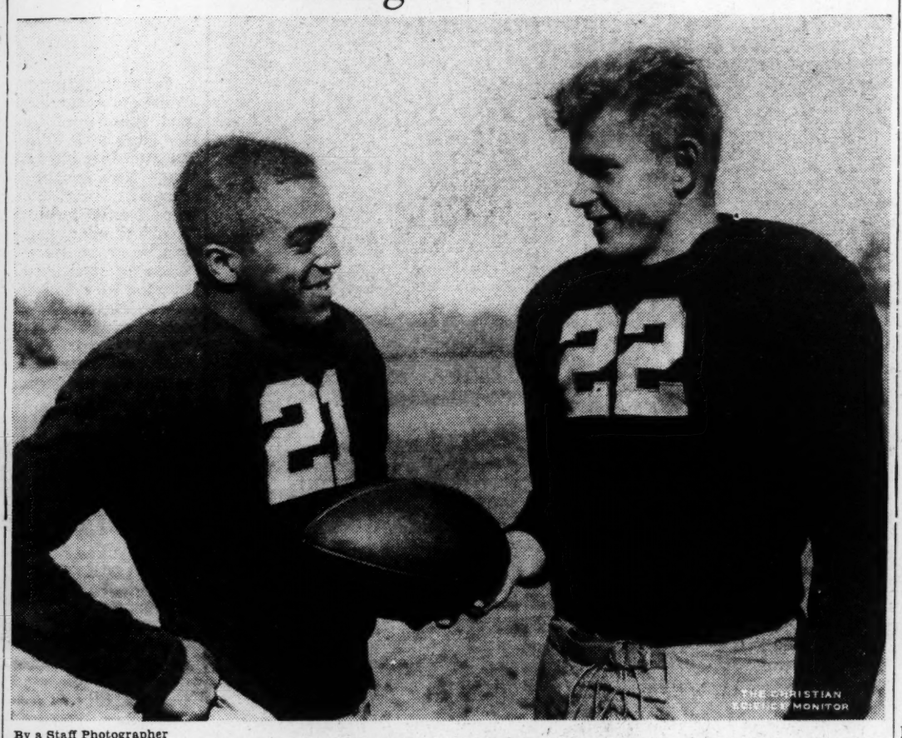
At Kingston: Kingston 27, Jersey Reds 26.

Local Football Games Tomorrow

Harvard vs. Yale at Harvard Stadium, Brighton. 1:45 p. m.

Boston College vs. Kansas State at Fenway Park. 1:30 p. m.

Waiting to Take Off



By a Staff Photographer

These Boston College Eagles, Lou Montgomery, left, and Henry Toczylowski, right, are waiting to take off at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon against the Wildcats of Kansas State. Hank is practically a certain starter, while Lou is scheduled to see service later in the game.

Cornell, Harvard, Trojans Among Week-End Selections

By Herb Barker

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Remembering the results of the last two weeks, this guesser will make the customary football tour on tiptoe and with small hope of avoiding hidden dynamite:

Penn-Cornell: By all the laws of the football guessers Union, Cornell, unbeaten and untied, should be a cinch in this game. Penn, however, goes all out against the Big Red every year and Carl Snavely may have to use all of his tremendous man-power to get by. The Nod goes to Cornell.

Harvard-Yale: Under Dick Harlow, Harvard teams develop slowly but surely. This is the Crimson's objective and this corner, for one, thinks Harvard will win.

Notre Dame-Southern California: The Irish collide with an unbeaten squad that can match Notre Dame man for man. Since its opening tie with Oregon, Southern California has run over everything in sight and gets this vote.

Michigan-Ohio State: With Evashevski back and Harmon running wild, this becomes one of the toughest games on the slate to "expert." We'll take Ohio State, which can clinch the Big Ten title here.

U. C. L. A.-Oregon State: Just as indigestible and just as dangerous. State is plenty tough, but we'll take U. C. L. A. and Kenny Washington.

Baylor-Southern Methodist: Nobody has explained what happened to S. M. U. against Arkansas last week. The Mustangs may come roaring back, but Baylor is the choice.

Iowa-Northwestern: One of the season's most sensational teams against disappointing Northwestern. Possibly this is the place where the Hawkeyes and Nile Kinnick will fold, but the records point to Iowa and this corner, finally convinced, tags along with Kinnick and company.

Penn State-Pitt: The Nittany Lions are coming along, but Pitt has played the tougher schedule and gets the call.

Princeton-Navy: The Tigers will find it hard to key up for this, but we'll risk that. Princeton.

Manhattan-Villanova: Must pick Villanova.

Columbia - Colgate: Columbia must be about the best team that ever won only one major game. Maybe this will be No. 2. Columbia.

Carnegie-Duquesne: Duquesne's sophomores have made no serious mistakes yet. Duquesne.

George Washington-Bucknell: Probably close. George Washington.

Boston College-Kansas State: State slipped off the rails against Iowa State last week. Boston College.

Wisconsin-Minnesota: Looks safe for Minnesota.

Purdue-Indiana: Quick, Mortimer, my hat. Purdue.

Chicago-Illinois: Chicago could use some of the points the Maroons scored last week. Illinois.

Nebraska-Oklahoma: Ready to duck on this one. Oklahoma.

Michigan State-Temple: If Temple has a scoring punch the Owls have successfully concealed it thus far. Michigan State.

Clemson-Furman: Furman's got a good club, but seems overmatched by McFadden and associates. Clemson.

Florida-Georgia Tech. Tech.

Georgia-Auburn: The Plainsmen are playing their game. Auburn.

Mississippi - Mississippi State: Two tough outfits in a traditional collision. Using the coin method, Mississippi.

Tulane-Sewanee: This would be the upset to end all upsets if Sewanee won. Tulane.

North Carolina State - Duke: Should be safe for Duke.

South Carolina-Miami: Taking Miami.

Kansas-Missouri: One vote for Christman and Missouri.

Texas Christian-Rice: They've won three games between them. T. C. U.

Brown Club Plans Father-Son Night

Three scholarship award representatives will be honored by the Brown Club of Boston at its Father and Son Meeting which will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 8, at the Hotel Statler. The representatives are John Marsolini of Milton, varsity end; William Crooker of Malden, varsity center, and Robert Schmalz of Needham, freshman center and last year's outstanding Greater Boston schoolboy hockey star.

Guests at the get-together will include Tuss McLaughry, Brown's personable football coach, and his son John, captain of the Bruins this year, together with Denny Myers, line coach, George E. "Eck" Allen, backfield coach, and Earl M. Brown, new end coach. Additional guests from Providence will included Capt. Harry Platt of the basketball team, Kenny Clapp, star sprinter, Thomas W. Taylor, Brown Athletic Director, and Tom Gilbane and Joe Buonanno, freshman football coaches.

Terriers Bank on Freshmen For Success in Basketball

Boston University's varsity basketball squad has been working out informally this week under Coach Mel Collard, but real work will not get under way until the football season is over because of the large number of hoopmen on the squad.

Last year the Terriers won 10 and lost four for the greatest season in their basketball history, but most of the stars who made the grade have been graduated. Capt. Solly Nechtem, one of the greatest court stars B. U. has ever had, is among those lost, as are Russ Lawry, captain two years ago; Teddy Rosenthal, first-string guard for three years; and Harold Goodier, a 6-foot, 4-inch center who started the last five games.

Regulars Back

Regulars back are Capt. Jack Rotman at guard and George Pantano at forward. Both these boys are from Chelsea High School and former Red Devil captains. Rotman figures to be one of the outstanding guards in New England this year. In high school he was an outstanding forward. He also played forward for the Boston University freshmen and was high scorer that year.

Pantano also figures to have a big year. Two years ago he was freshman high scorer and holds the B. U. individual high scoring for one game with 30 points. Last year as a sophomore he lacked experience and developed rather slowly.

Other veterans available are John King of Brookline, substitute guard for two years; Bill Olson of Providence, reserve center for two years; Bill Schenk of Belmont, who made the varsity squad last year but was forced to give up basketball because of an injured leg, and plays both forward and guard; and Norman Alpert of Chelsea, a guard who gave up basketball last year because of studies.

Sophomore Hopes

Newcomers, though, from last year's freshman basketball team are expected to be the ones who will step into regular jobs this winter. It is difficult to see how anybody is going to take the center job away from Walter Williams of Brookline, who was high scorer with the freshmen last year. The freshman forwards last year were Cliff Fitzpatrick of Brookline and Jim Cassidy of Attleboro. Both boys were standouts and between this pair and George Pantano, the starting forwards will probably be determined. The freshman guards last year were Charlie Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, and Dudley Purbeck of Medford.

Others who are working out and show some promise are Bill DeMeritt of Dedham; Guy Leighton of North Quincy; Arthur Francis of New Bedford; Charles Hutchings of Everett; Jim McCuddy of Greenville, N. H.; Thomas Daly of Natick; Stanley Kronick of North Adams, and John Wedemeyer of Chicago.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Give Decision in Shore 'Case'

With magnetic Eddie Shore scheduled to play a defense berth for the Bruins again Sunday evening, when the colorful New York Rangers make their initial appearance of the winter on Boston Garden ice, the management is preparing for a sellout crowd. Shore and Rangers burning the same ice surface is the signal for a packed house, even though the participants may not be pressing the leaders in the National Hockey League scramble.

In an effort to clear up the Shore "case," the Bruins have made the following announcement: "The mutually accepted agreement between the Boston club and Shore calls for him to play in the Bruins home games after Dec. 15 and before if an emergency arises—which did by the injury to Jack Crawford. The Bruins expect that Shore will abide by that agreement. He will not be allowed to play for Springfield this year."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will hold its annual meeting at the Brae Burn Country Club on the morning of Dec. 7, to "hear and transact any business which may legally come before the meeting; to elect officers for the years 1940 and 1941, and to elect five members of the Executive Committee and the Chairman of the Nominating Committee for the year 1940."

♦ ♦ ♦

For Harvard and Yale students and alumni, this will be a busy week end. Social events of various sizes and descriptions are scattered all over the city tonight and tomorrow along with the annual gridiron battle between these two long-term rivals. The usual pre-game rally will be held this evening at the Harvard Club, with the coaches, Ducky Pond and Dick Harlow, the honored guests.

Wes Fry, the Kansas State mentor, is bringing a squad of 29 players to town for the Boston College game tomorrow at Fenway Park. Kent "Admiral" Duwe, a sophomore, plays the leading ball-carrying role.

♦ ♦ ♦

For the biggest little man in sports, our nomination is Davey O'Brien, the pass-throwing whiz of the Philadelphia Eagles. Almost every game the diminutive Texan smashes a National Professional Football League record in aerial attack.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ulysses Lupien, who thought for a while he might join the new Boston indoor baseball team, has changed his mind. The former Harvard star, now property of the Red Sox, has decided that his off-season schedule is too jammed for the infant pro pastime.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wayland Vaughan, the Boston University hockey coach, will work his squad Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at the Arena. Following his custom of recent years, Vaughan reduced his squad early—to 19 men—so that practice would be more organized.

National Pro Basketball

At Oshkosh, Wis.: Akron Goodyears 39, Oshkosh All-Stars 33.

Harvard-Yale Scores

1875—Harvard	4 f. g., 4 t.,	Yale	0
1876—Yale	1 f. g.,	Harvard	3 t.
1878—Yale	1 f. g.	Harvard	0
1879—Harvard		Yale	0
1880—Yale	1 f. g., 1 t.	Harvard	0
1881—Yale	0	Harvard	4 s.
1882—Yale	1 g., 3 t.	Harvard	2 s.
1883—Yale	23	Harvard	2
1884—Yale	48	Harvard	0
1886—Yale	29	Harvard	4
1887—Yale	17	Harvard	8
1889—Yale	6	Harvard	0
1890—Harvard	12	Yale	6
1891—Yale	10	Harvard	0
1892—Yale	6	Harvard	0
1893—Yale	6	Harvard	0
1894—Yale	12	Harvard	4
1897—Harvard	0	Yale	0
1898—Harvard	17	Yale	0
1899—Harvard	0	Yale	0
1900—Yale	28	Harvard	0
1901—Harvard	22	Yale	0
1902—Yale	23	Harvard	0
1903—Yale	16	Harvard	0
1904—Yale	12	Harvard	0
1905—Yale	6	Harvard	0
1906—Yale	6	Harvard	0
1907—Yale	12	Harvard	0
1908—Harvard	4	Yale	0
1909—Yale	8	Harvard	0
1910—Harvard	0	Yale	0
1911—Harvard	0	Yale	0
1912—Marvard	20	Yale	0
1913—Harvard	15	Yale	5
1914—Harvard	36	Yale	0
1915—Harvard	41	Yale	0
1916—Yale	6	Harvard	3
1919—Harvard	10	Yale	3
1920—Harvard	9	Yale	0
1921—Harvard	10	Yale	3
1922—Harvard	10	Yale	3
1923—Yale	13	Harvard	0
1924—Yale	19	Harvard	6
1925—Harvard	0	Yale	0
1926—Yale	12	Harvard	0
1927—Yale	14	Harvard	0
1928—Harvard	17	Yale	0
1929—Harvard	10	Yale	6
1930—Harvard	12	Yale	0
1931—Yale	3	Harvard	0
1932—Yale	19	Harvard	0
1933—Harvard	19	Yale	6
1934—Yale	14	Harvard	0
1935—Yale	14	Harvard	7
1936—Yale	14	Harvard	13
1937—Harvard	13	Yale	6
1938—Harvard	7	Yale	0

Yale won 32 games, Harvard won 19. Six were tied.

Kansas State Team to Play Boston College at Fenway

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another Harvard-Yale game and another Tufts-Massachusetts State game are upon us, heralding the close of the football season locally, except for the Boston College-Holy Cross affair which takes place Dec. 2.

In Boston proper tomorrow, the only game to be played will see Kansas State shaking the dust from its traveling togs to meet B. C. at Fenway Park. Beyond these contests, New Englanders will be interested only in the Brown-Rutgers Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 30) game at Providence, the Dartmouth-Stanford meeting Dec. 2 in New York, and the Boston University-Tampa engagement on Friday night, Dec. 1, in Florida.

Traditional Games

In two of tomorrow's games here in New England, tradition rears its ancient head, making pre-game predictions as to who will beat whom futile to say the least. Maybe Harvard and Tufts will await the kick-off the favorites over their respective opponents, but in games such as these it can truthfully be said, "You never can tell."

Boston College is naturally hoping for a large turn-out at Fenway Park, but the A. A. officials know they cannot expect too large a one, especially when the B. U.-B. C. affair last Saturday, a natural if there ever was one, failed on a perfect day to draw more than a sparse 13,000.

"Scared"

As usual, Coach Frank Leahy of the Eagles has professed himself "scared" of his opponent. It will be interesting to see if he again has scared his team to victory, as he has managed to do in every game this season except the Florida contest. The more "scared" Frank appears to be of his opponent, the larger seems to be his margin of victory.

The Eagles will be better prepared offensively for Kansas State than they were for B. U., in that Henry Toczylowski, their scythe-like blocker, is ready to return to his regular quarterback spot, after having been out because of injuries. The rest of the regulars, with the possible exception of John Yauckoes at right tackle, are ready and will probably read at game time as follows: Gene Goodreault and Dick Harrison at end; Joe Manzo at left tackle; George Kerr and Capt. Ernie Schwotzer at guard; and huge Chet Gladchuk at center; with Toczylowski, Justin McGowan, Pete Cignetti, and Vito Ananis in the backfield. Charlie O'Rourke is due to take McGowan's place when passes are needed.

Same Squad

The Wildcats, who left their Manhattan, Kan., home two days ago, are bringing along the squad which, incidentally, impressed Assistant Line Coach, Johnny Druze, of B. C. Johnny scouted them twice, and his impression of them was no less abated when he saw them lose to Iowa State than when he saw them bow to Oklahoma. The Wildcats will have the added incentive of trying to reverse the 21-7 defeat the Eagles inflicted in their last meeting three years ago.

Back at the football writers' luncheon last Monday, Coach Lloyd Jordan of Amherst told how Coach Lew Manly of Tufts congratulated him after the Amherst-Tufts meeting earlier in the season. "We each told the other what a good team he had," Lloyd said, "but now I don't believe either of us has such a hot team."

Be that as it may, Tufts certainly is good enough to be favored over the Statesmen tomorrow, although to come out definitely and say that the Jumbos will win should not be done. Tufts, however, has won for the past three years, and will be going all out to make it four in a row.

This will be the last game for five Jumbo regulars—Capt. Art Griffin, star back; Ralph Sherry, left tackle; Ed Nalband and Bruce Russell, who alternate at left guard; and Ned Smith, right end. In addition, two others on the squad will also be facing their last game, Norman Pare, reserve back, and Alfred Della Paolera, substitute center. The rest of the line-up is composed of juniors and sophomores and will read as follows: Mark Hannabury at left end; Ted Haselton at right tackle; Burch Lorett at right guard; George Bournazos at center; and Jack West, Bob Patterson, and Art Harrison in the backfield.

The following games will be played in New England this week end:

Saturday

Yale at Harvard.
Kansas State at Boston College.
Tufts at Massachusetts State.

Lou Gregory First In Berwick Grind

BERWICK, Pa., Nov. 24 (AP)—Lou Gregory, National A. A. U. 10,000 meter champion from the Millrose A. C., New York, finished first in the 32nd annual Berwick Marathon yesterday, covering the course of slightly more than nine miles in 47 m. 50 3-5 s.

Lloyd Longman of the Forest Hills A. C., Toronto, Canada, trailed Gregory in second place by approximately 100 yards, while Pete Olexy of Lansford, Pa., last year's winner, finished far behind.

John A. Kelly, veteran marathoner from Boston, finished third. Fourth place went to Joe Sullivan of Philadelphia and fifth to Duncan McCallum of the Monarch A. C., Toronto, Canada.

A large crowd watched the annual distance race, staged in perfect weather in contrast to last year's run, which Olexy won in a blinding snowstorm.

Originally booked for Dec. 5, the Boston Park Department's annual banquet has been postponed until Dec. 19. The shift was made because most of the local baseball crowd will be at Cincinnati during the first week and a half in December.

National Pro Indoor Baseball

At Cleveland: Cincinnati 0-4, Cleveland 5-2 (double header).

Olympics vs. Valleyfield On Arena Ice

The two week-end games at the Boston Arena between the local Olympics and the Valleyfield Braves take on added importance now that it becomes apparent that a win for either team will send the other down a notch in the league standing.

As the Braves come into Boston, both clubs are tied in fourth place with 6 points apiece. The Braves had an excellent chance to go ahead of their American rivals this week, but they lost to the Sherbrooke Red Raiders 5-3.

After Vindication

The Olympics, on the other hand, will be out to vindicate themselves in front of their followers. Drill this past week has been dominated by grim determination, and Coach Harrington is confident that his charges will show an improved brand of hockey.

Harrington has been experimenting this week with new forward combinations. He is trying to find one line that has high-powered scoring possibilities. The latest trio, Bud Foster at center, with Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord on the wings, appears to be the most promising. This combine has played well and any one of the three can score.

Desrosiers Doubtful

The name of Gerry Desrosiers was placed on the doubtful list today. Desrosiers has been unable to work in practise this week. If Gerry cannot answer the opening bell, then Johnnie Fitzgerald, shifty right winger from the Junior ranks, will take over the berth.

The week end oattles should continue the fine string of close games these two natural rivals always stage. For two years now the Olympic-Braves games have been thrilling. No matter what the past records of the two teams are when they meet on the same ice they appear evenly matched. The Braves won the title last winter; yet the best they could get on local ice was a lone game edge on the last-place Bostonians.

H-Y Season Results

Harvard

Harvard 20, Bates 0.
Harvard 61, Chicago 0.
Penn 22, Harvard 7.
Dartmouth 16, Harvard 0.
Princeton 9, Harvard 6.
Harvard 15, Army 0.
Harvard 46, New Hampshire 0.

Yale

Yale 10, Columbia 7.
Penn 6, Yale 0.
Yale 20, Army 15.
Michigan 27, Yale 7.
Dartmouth 33, Yale 0.
Yale 14, Brown 14.
Princeton 13, Yale 7.

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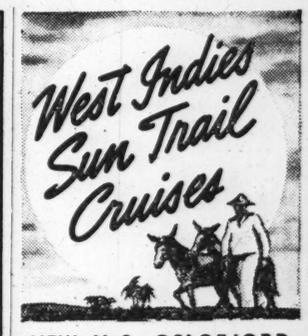
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See Also TRAVEL PAGES published each Tuesday

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Stars in the Ohio

AT NIGHT THE Ohio River is full of stars. The moon skips smooth pebbles of satin-yellow over the dark ripples or brushes a shimmering pathway, first on one side of the steamboat, then on the other. But the stars lie deep and close, like golden water lilies beneath, reflected downside up, above. Always deep and close. And very big. You could pluck them out by the handfuls in either direction.

The Ohio River is done in shades of green, olive green mostly, dark bottle green near the high wooded banks where thickly massed trees cast marginal shadows. At noon it is liquid jade, so still and clear that a life-sized silhouette of the steamboat, its set-back deckhouses topped by the square pilot house like a windowed chest-on-chest, its flying plumes showing in profile from only one of the parallel smokestacks, its flags waving at their posts, floats on the surface alongside for as much as half an hour.

* * *

It is a magazine-picture river, broad and full, spanned by graceful, gleaming metal bridges, its serene course interrupted only by sparkling dams and the small, eventful locks that go with them. Downstream, it is a pleasure to experience the leisurely process of stepping down their stairs. Coming back it is a joy, for now there is a lift to the process, the dams are pouring toward you in a state of static animation, each a glistening water dance in place, and you are riding higher every time.

So tranquil the scene, so even the tempo, with the laterally paired smokestacks breathing a steady two-two beat, the escapes echoing, and a solo chalice-shaped funnel near the stern gasping contrapuntally its ...lar monotone, that it is not surprising ...stook the command from the bridge in ...irst such lock in my limited encounter ... inland waterways.

* * *

"Act Slow!" I thought I heard the captain say. I was not far behind him, perched on a rail of the sky deck. "That sums it up exactly," I inwardly responded, seizing the notion, captivated by the fitness of the thing, "just the slogan for river travel." After all, the captain, jaunty in his navy blue suit and cap, standing cross-legged, very much at ease, *was* able to glance over the morning paper between backings and jerkings as the steamboat negotiated the narrow passage.

"Yes, river travel is for the simple in heart," I continued, indulging my superimposed conclusions, "for those who need to slow their pace and can find entertainment in natural beauties. How out of place loud parties and jitterbugs would be here!"

But it seems "Back Slow!" was the order that had started these complacent reveries. And, incidentally, there were parties, though they were not noisy but folksy, and dancing that was not jitterbug but largely regional, in the long tunnel-like cabin every evening.

Nevertheless, the sailing terms in river parlance are not very nautical. "Let Go!" followed the first order, and "Go On!" was the last, with "Haul Fast!" somewhere in the middle. "Port" and "starboard," "forward," "aft and stern," are the only terms I heard that had any kinship with the sea.

* * *

From Pittsburgh, they say, and from Cincinnati, I know, the Ohio River is full of wonders. To the seaboard New Englander, everything is a novelty and the lack of brine and tang is compensated by unaccustomed sights and sounds.

The steamboat itself, with its uptilted landing stage and supporting tackle for a nose, the rounded prow of its cargo deck curving upward ever so slightly from the waterline, the effervescent bustle cascading from its stern wheel, is like a new mechanical toy with all sorts of surprising gadgets.

The stern wheel is a marvel to be lingered over for days. The wet shutters, binding the six component wheels together, shine moss green in the sun; now and then an orange patch flashes among the red and white spokes as the olive-colored water is churned into a fountain of white foam. The sun individualizes each precious drop extracted, mounts it, a single jewel, in a fine web of spray, and on occasion plays a rainbow through the array of spangles. At night the sundrops become shards of moonlit quartz and crystal, a fresh water version of phosphorescence.

Then there is the mysterious structure known as "the texas," once the overflow quarters named for the latest addition to the Union in the days when rooms were staterooms because they were named for states; the detachable tables in the long, cylindrical cabin, converting the dining saloon into a writing room at the far end, and by their removal, a concert hall, a ballroom, or a playroom the rest of the way; the great bronze bell on the sky, or hurricane deck, a prodigy of nymphs and cherubs in bas-relief without, and of mellow clang, infrequently released, within.

The Ohio is a river of classic symmetry. It winds in a straightforward river manner, even around the most widely curving bends, and behaves with the aid of government engineering, as a river should. That is, in fair weather at least. It is a more civilized, more conformist, in the accepted sense a more beautiful, and therefore less interesting river than the wayward Mississippi. But, until you have met the Mississippi, you succumb completely to its charms.

* * *

In October, when days are warm and bright with sun, and nights, frilled by the delicate river mist, are cool, it is enough to sit on deck and let the riparian landscape glide by.

The tawny fields of dried cornstalks, ready for shocking, the cattle grazing in peaceful meadows, the blue-green bluffs and hills and islands, now just beginning to hint the first flaming nip of frost, the neat hamlets and villages and towns, much nearer together, more prosperous appearing than those few on the bare Mississippi shores, the passing traffic of towboats pushing their barges of steel or lumber before them in long rows, the conversation of whistles between them and us, the only strictly passenger boat on the river, a log raft coming up the distance —these weave the fabric of the shifting scene.

At Cairo, the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi is the thing to be watched for, a sight not to be missed, they say, for the separate olive green and mud brown currents flowing side by side.

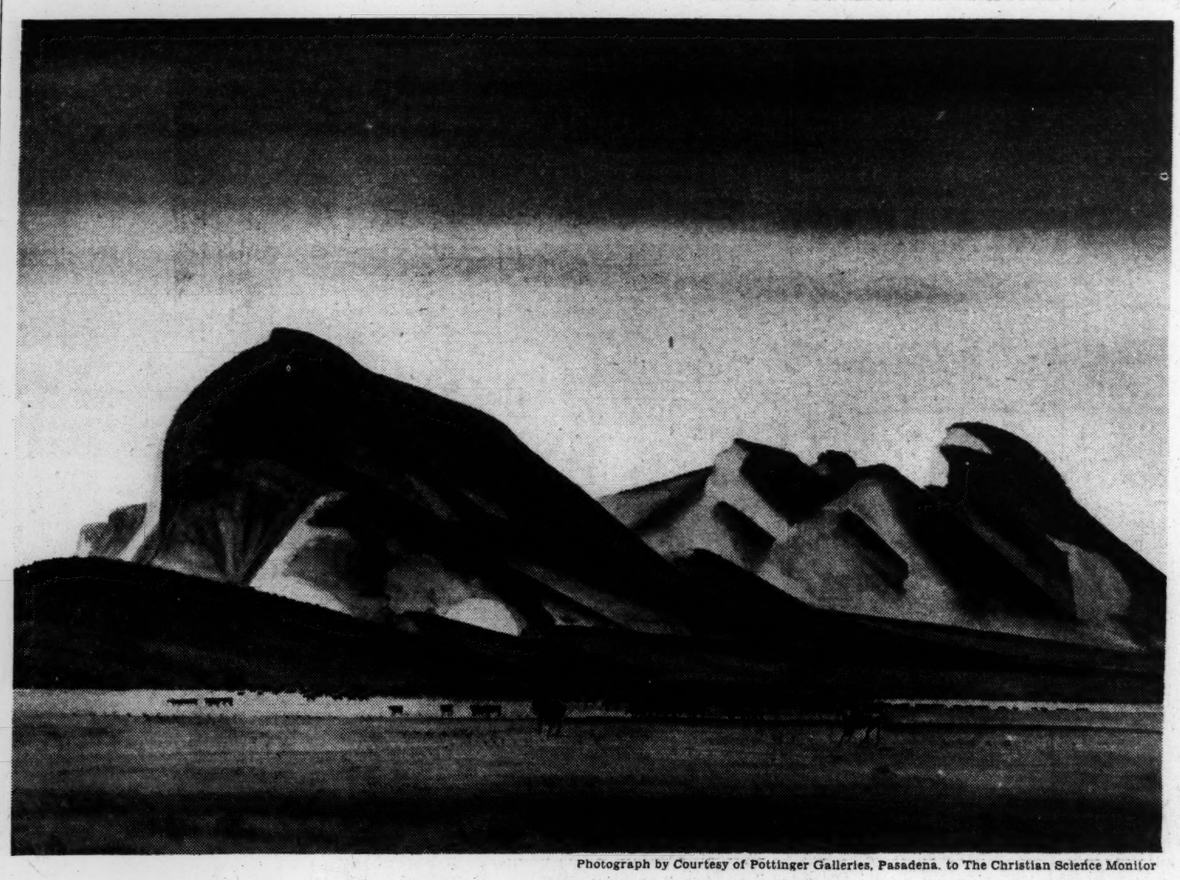
* * *

But going down we missed it, all the same. It was very early morning and by the time we had finished consulting the chart-book and arrived on deck, everything was over, only one misty gray bridge across the Ohio faintly receding at the stern and the upper Mississippi scooting off around a corner out of sight.

Upstream we did better, for it was during the open visibility of midday, and the sharp point of Cairo projected between the two currents, head on. Thrilling as it was to be present at the meeting of the waters, the two currents, in that light, looked disappointingly the same.

The Ohio River moves superbly, a happy river, slow and stately, majestic, undisturbed. It stages a sunset with style, only the pale rose dawns are dearer because they are more rare. In the lambent afterglow the steamboat treads softly, stirs the green water into an ice-blue wake. Then, when shadows deepen the ripples and the lilac-tinted shorelines are melting into dusk, all is a prelude for stars in the Ohio, and the Ohio at its best.

MARGARET LLOYD



Photograph by Courtesy of Pottinger Galleries, Pasadena, to The Christian Science Monitor

"BORDER COUNTRY": *A Water Color by Milford Zornes*

THE ROAD FROM Tombstone to Nogales, Arizona, leads over a high grass country where cattle run. Here there is the romance of the western range; far horizons, great, lonely buttes towering against the sky, the Mexican border not far away. One forgets the long smooth road, his swiftly moving automobile. There are keen impressions and fleeting memories of all the tales and colorful lore of the Border Country.

Road Through New Hampshire

Down Windy Row the night was still
save for a moon-struck whippoorwill.
The moonlight melted hills to shadows,
stroked the slopes of hillside meadows,
singled leaves from the bulk of boughs,
gleamed on the smooth-worn grips of plows.
Wide silver made the old barn lean
squared again to the knee-high green—
two sides dark and two sides moon,
with the whippoorwill daft as a down-east loon.
Hill-humped, rail-fenced, Windy Row
narrowed on a mile or so
till it petered out under slant-twigged skies
into hummocks waiting Northern Spies.

FRANCES FROST

Warning

You are a rash leaf
hanging there:
flimsy as silk,
yellow as a pear.
The wolf winds have eaten every bough
quite bare;
but flimsy as silk,
yellow as a pear,
you fly unconcerned,
all unaware
that he who is found
alone and high
must bear the scrutiny
of the whole sky.

DORIS PEEL

Learning by Example

THE ARRIVAL OF Toto, as the natives at once began to call the little Okwapi, at our base camp was a great occasion.

This was the beginning of Toto's life among civilized people, and the beginning of my career as an Okwapi "mother." In a corner of the clearing, I had built some time previously a good hut of poles and leaves, from which ran a palisade of irregular form entering the surrounding forest and enclosing a piece of uncleared ground where in abundance grew the leaves the Okwapi eats.

The sweetness which these animals have in youth, now and then charmingly interrupted by a flash in miniature of the obstinacy so strong in the adult; their quiet and dignified seriousness; the grace of their curious lines; the beauty of their asymmetrical white, black and brown markings; the immaculate shining state in which they keep their fine coats; the absent-minded deliberateness of every movement, and the nonchalant air with which they regard any animal not of their species, large or small as it may be, are attractions of which one cannot tire.

Naturally, the question which preoccupied me for the first days was that of nourishment. It remained, therefore, to try the milk of the two goats which I had already brought in preparation for the capture.

To induce Toto to take his first bottle, no less than three persons were required: one to prevent him from pulling back, one to hold his head, and the third to give the bottle. But soon he began to suck by himself, and the operation, repeated three times a day, became a simple matter which I was able to handle easily by myself.

Of course it occurred to me that the safest way of bringing a young Okwapi out of Africa would be to accustom him to eat leaves.

I began by taking some leaves of lettuce and going to sit down beside Toto in the seclusion of his hut. He smelled me well all over, looked at me from every possible angle, then, evidently satisfied with the examination, rested his head on my shoulder. Then, trying to eat as noisily as possible, I started to chew a leaf, letting another protrude from my hand which I kept near my mouth. The manœuvre didn't fail to interest Toto. Moving his head to the right and to the left, smelling, revolving his big eyes, sticking out his long tongue, opening and closing his mouth, finally he managed to capture a leaf and slowly began to chew it. One can imagine my satisfaction, and how avidly I set in to devour one leaf after another, even forgetting in the enthusiasm of the moment that all my life I have always loathed vegetables. And the more I ate, the more Toto ate, each time taking the leaves with more facility.—From "Great Mother Forest," by ATTILIO GATTI. (New York: Scribner.)

The Contribution Of Noah Webster

NOAH WEBSTER, the pioneer lexicographer of Yale and of the United States, did more than any other man to give his country that unity of language which has proved to be the most solid basis of our national unity. After graduating from Yale in 1778 he taught school for a time, and it was then that, "in order to combat the general inattention to the grammatical purity and elegance of our native language," he compiled the famous *Spelling-book*, which for more than three-quarters of a century was studied by almost every American child. It has had a wider circulation in this country than any other book except the Bible, more than 71,000,000 copies having been sold. By this book Webster "contributed greatly to uniformity of pronunciation in the United States and . . . secured the general adoption of a simpler system of spelling than that current in England."

Webster's life-work was, however, his *American Dictionary of the English Language*, to which he devoted more than thirty years of labor. He brought to his work a natural love of words, their use and their meaning; a very real talent for concise and exact definition; an unusually wide experience as farmer, teacher, editor, lawyer, and pamphleteer; and a conviction that the work he was engaged upon was of the greatest importance to the future of his country.—MARIAN P. WHITNEY, in "The Book of the Yale Pageant," edited by GEORGE HENRY NETTLETON. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Dievišķīgā ietekme

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

SAVAS GRĀMATAS "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi raksti) 239. lappusē Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, pastāsta par kādu mazu bērnu, kas atnākušajam ārstam sūdzas, "Es esmu saaukstējusies, doktor." Ar dziedinošu spēku Mrs. Eddy tai pašā rakstā turpina (turpat 240.lpp.): "Ja aukstums varētu iekļūt ķermenī bez prāta piekrišanas, daba to tikpat maigi atkal izvilktu vai atstātu to tikpat nekaitīgu, kā tā izvelk aukstumu no zemes vai arī ievada to visiem par prieku saldējumā."

Svētie raksti satur apgarojošus stāstus par aizsardzību, ko baudījuši visi tie, kas bez ierobežojuma griezušies pie Tēva pēc patvēruma no mēra un sērgām. Ievērojams piemērs ir Izraeļa bērnu imunitate pret sērgām, kas uzbruka eģiptiešiem, kad Izraeļa bērni atradās Vārava kalpībā, par ko stāstīts Vecā Derībā. Arī daudzas citas vietas viscaur Bībelē pilnas apliecinājumiem, ka Dievs aizsargā pret maldīgiem ticējumiem. Uz dievišķīgā Prāta spēku novērst vai izdziedināt mirstīgās eksistences kļūmes ir norādīts apsolījumā (Jeremija 33:6): "Redzi, es to sasiešu un dziedināšu, un tos darīšu veselus, un tiem parādīšu pilnīgu un pastāvīgu laimi."

Kristīgās Zinātnes noteikumi un prakse ir nostādīti uz garīgiem faktiem, par kuriem rakstīts pirmās Mozus grāmatas visā pirmā nodaļā un otrās nodaļas sākuma pantos. Šeit pasludināta patiesība, ka Dievs radījis cilvēku Savā attēlā un līdzībā, ka Viņa garīgā radība ir laba, un ka tā ir pilnīga. Izejot no zinātniskās premisas, ka cilvēks ir Dieva atspoguļojums, Kristīgā Zinātne nonāk pie dziedinošā slēdziena, ka īstais cilvēks nav materialu elementu sakopojums, bet ir Dieva, bezgalīgā Prāta, garīgā ideja. Cilvēks kā Dieva garīgā ideja tā tad ir tikpat pilnīgs kā viņa radītājs. Viņš uztver vienīgi garīgus iespaidus. No tā var spriest, ka maldīgas ietekmes, kas izpaužas kā saaukstēšanās, klepus vai influence, darbojas—un tad arī tikai ticējumā—bez dievišķīga apstiprinājuma. Kas nav no Dieva, vai ko Viņš nepazīst, tie ir miesīgā jeb mirstīgā prāta maldīgi ticējumi. Ja maldiem zinātniski tiek noliegta jebkāda īstenība, tie nevar izpausties piedzīvojumā.

Cilvēka apziņā dažkārt var perināties slepenas bailes, ka ļaunais var atkārtoties un tā būt par cēloni nesaskaņai. Pravieša Nakuma grāmatā (1:9) šis maldīgās ietekmes prasījums tiek noliegts ar paskaidrojumu: "Ko jūs domajat pret to Kungu? Viņš darīs galu; bēdas divreiz necelsies." Pielaižot, ka ļaunais var atgriesties, maldiem tiek pierakstīta inteligence un vara, kas tiem nav un nevar būt.

Zinātnē ļaunajam nav īstenības, nav īsta spēka; un kad tā galīgā neesamība ir saprasta, tā neīstā ietekme individuālā apziņā ir iznīcināta. Mūsu Dieva-dotā vara var tikt izlietota, lai pārvarētu bailes un to sekas Dievišķīgā ietekme, kas izceļas no Dieva, labā, ir vienīgā īstā ietekme un citas nemaz nav.

Saskaņā ar miesīgā prāta viltīgiem argumentiem cilvēcei var nebūt cerības uz imunitati pret sērgu un citu radniecīgu ticējumu prasībām. Kristīgā Zinātne atmet bailes no sērgām un no atmosfēriskām ietekmēm. Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mrs. Eddy raksta (384.lpp.): "Ja tu sasvīdis tieci padots caurvējam un tam seko drudzis, sauss klepus, influence, simptomi par asiņu saplūdumu plaušās vai locekļu reimatisma pazīmes, tavs Prāta dziedināšanas līdzeklis ir drošs un noteikts."

Tie, kas nekā nenojauž par brīvību no tā sauktajām bīstamajām ietekmēm, kādu dod Kristīgā Zinātne, un par tās dziedināšanas spējām, varētu brīnīties, kā garīgi mentala argumentacija var izdziedināt slimību. Sekojošais piedzīvojums tiek sniegts, lai ar pierādījumu atbalstītu pilnīgi garīgās dziedināšanas pārākumu fizisku slimību ārstēšanā, kā to māca Kristietības Zinātne. Kāds jauns cilvēks bija spiests palikt gultā, jo viņam, kā ārsti atzina, bija influence smagā veidā, savienota ar drudzi. Tad viņam iedeva grāmatu Science and Health. Atverot šai grāmatā 14. lappusi, viņš lasīja šos vārdus: "Tikai vienu mirkli apzinies, ka Dzīvība un inteligence ir tīri garīgas,—ne materijā nedz no tās,—un ķermenis vairs nesūdzēsies par neveselumu. Ja tu cieti no slimības ticējuma, tu acumirklī atradīsi sevi veselu."

Pateicoties garīgās patiesības dievišķīgajam pamudinājumam, ko satur šis paskaidrojums, esamības šķīstā patiesība apgaismoja viņa apziņu tādā mērā, ka viņš tūlīt spēcīgs un vesels piecēlās no savas gultas. Visas vājuma pazīmes bija zudušas. Nebija ne atveseļošanās perioda, ne slimības atgriešanās. Tas, ko Kristīgajā Zinātnē apzīmē par acumirklīgu demonstraciju, no jauna pierādīja Dieva spēku ar labā dievišķīgās ietekmes palīdzību pasargāt cilvēku. 2. Mozus grāmatā (15:26) mēs lasam dievišķīgo apliecinājumu: "Es esmu tas Kungs tavs ārsts."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

November Snow

The early snow turns the brown meadows
And the plowed fields white as if November
Were pulling a sheet over the earth
To keep it warm before winter comes.
The first flakes strike gently upon the dry leaves
Along the stone wall, and the winter notes
Of tree sparrows jingle from the old brush row.
Deer print their tracks in the soft snow
When they come to the spring where grass is green.
The fields do not hold for long these early snows;
There is a taste of summer in the noon sun;
Tomorrow the hills will be brown again.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

The Divine Influence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 239 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, records the story of a little child who confessed to an attending physician, "I've got cold, doctor." With healing effect, Mrs. Eddy continues in the same article (*ibid.*, p. 240), "If a cold could get into the body without the assent of mind, nature would take it out as gently, or let it remain as harmlessly, as it takes the frost out of the ground or puts it into the ice-cream to the satisfaction of all."

The Scriptures contain inspirational accounts of the protection enjoyed by all who turned unreservedly to the Father for refuge from pestilence and epidemic. A notable instance was the immunity experienced by the children of Israel, while in bondage to Pharaoh, from plagues visited upon the Egyptians, which is narrated in the Old Testament. Many other passages throughout the Bible are replete with assurances of God's protection from false beliefs. The power of omnipotent Mind to prevent or cure the besetments of mortal existence is indicated in the promise (Jeremiah 33:6), "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."

The rules and practice of Christian Science are posited upon the spiritual facts recorded in the entire first chapter and the opening verses of the second chapter of Genesis. Herein is set forth the truth that God made man in His image and likeness, that His spiritual creation is good, and that it is complete. From the scientific premise that man is the reflection of God, Christian Science deduces the healing conclusion that the real man is not a composition of material elements, but is the spiritual idea of God, infinite Mind. Man, as God's spiritual idea, is, then, as perfect as his creator. He is receptive only to spiritual influence. It may therefore be reasoned that erroneous influences, manifested as colds, coughs, or influenza, operate—and that only in belief—without divine sanction. Not being of God or known to Him, these are false beliefs of the carnal or mortal mind. When scientifically denied any reality, error cannot be manifested in experience.

There may lurk in one's consciousness the latent fear that evil can repeat itself and so cause inharmony. In Nahum (1:9) this claim of erroneous influence is denied by the declaration, "What do ye imagine against the Lord? he will make an utter end: affliction shall not rise up the second time." The admission that evil can recur credits error with intelligence and potency which it does not and cannot possess.

In Science, evil has no actuality, no real power; and when its utter nothingness is discerned, its pseudo influence is destroyed in individual consciousness. Our God-bestowed dominion can be exercised to overcome fear and its consequences. The divine influence, emanating from God, good, is the only real influence, and there is no other.

According to the fraudulent arguments of the carnal mind, humanity may hope for no immunity from the claim of contagion and other related beliefs. Christian Science sets aside fear of contagion or of atmospheric influences. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 384), "If exposure to a draught of air while in a state of perspiration is followed by chills, dry cough, influenza, congestive symptoms in the lungs, or hints of inflammatory rheumatism, your Mind-remedy is safe and sure."

Those unaware of the freedom from so-called fearsome influences afforded by Christian Science, and of its curative ability, may wonder how spiritually mental reasoning can heal disease. The following experience is submitted by way of evidence to support the superiority of the wholly spiritual treatment of physical ailments, as taught through the Science of Christianity. A young man was confined to his bed with what was termed by physicians a severe case of influenza accompanied by febrile disorder. A copy of Science and Health was given him. Opening this inspired book at page 14, he read these words: "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well."

Through the divine impulsion of the spiritual truth contained in this statement, his consciousness became so illumined with the pure truth of being, that he immediately rose from his bed, strong and well. All symptoms of debility had vanished. There was no period of convalescence, no reversal. What is designated in Christian Science as instantaneous demonstration had again proved the power of God to protect men through the divine influence of good. We read in Exodus (15:26) the divine assurance, "I am the Lord that healeth thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Guided by the Sound Of a Name

ONE ENCHANTING JOURNEY, which I afterward sketched in a book called "Italian Backgrounds," carried us to the hills of northern Italy. I had always maintained that in the choice of an itinerary one should be guided by the sound of names, and that in doing so I had never been disappointed.

Just then I was under the spell of the phrase "the Bergamasque Alps" (perhaps because of a recent encounter with Verlaine), and I persuaded the Bourgets to make an excursion through this mysterious region. It led us, of course, away from the railways, so we hired (for the last time, probably) an old-time travelling carriage, and my husband went ahead as *éclaireur* on his bicycle, engaging rooms and ordering dinner for the rest of the party. The excursion was full of delight, and it was only after it was over, and I returned to the study of my maps, that I found we had only skirted the magic region of "Masques et Bergamasques," instead of travelling through it. But its magic had overflowed on us, and though we agreed to make the real trip another year, we never dared, lest it should turn out to be less perfect.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1939

Boston Groups United on Big Traffic Scheme

Automobile club ready to storm Legislature for $27,000,000 funds to promote plans.

Official Boston, with the complete backing of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, is today solidly in favor of doing something about the Hub's traffic congestion and doing it in such a way that Boston may once more compete successfully with all types of business in its flourishing suburban districts.

With the approval of the Mayor, who yesterday told a conference of traffic experts that the time had come to stop "running away from our traffic problems," the Boston Automobile Club today promised immediate action upon a plan to storm Beacon Hill in an effort to obtain $27,000,000 in State gas tax revenues for a 10-year program of traffic relief in Boston's central shopping districts.

The plan includes the co-operation of 24 traffic agencies in the city representing such powerful groups as the Boston Retail Trade Board, the Metropolitan Planning Commission, Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Planning Board.

Action Stirred

Stirred into action by a stimulating address from Burton L. Marsh, Director of Traffic Engineering for the American Automobile Association, the local agencies contemplate periodic weekly meetings for the drafting of a concrete plan of traffic relief in Boston to be ready when the next Legislature meets on Beacon Hill. Such a program will envisage major projects similar to the proposed new Northern Artery over the existing Rutherford Avenue route to the North Shore, more adequate off-the-street parking facilities created by the demolition of non-productive downtown properties, and the construction of depressed or elevated express roads to increase the tempo of downtown traffic.

United support such as Boston has not seen since the 1927 Whitten thoroughfare plan is promised by the Automobile Club, sponsors of the current action which Mayor Tobin described as an "effort to make the automobile a friend rather than an enemy that has proved more disastrous to Boston economically than any combination of politicians seeking their own selfish ends." The $27,000,000 to be obtained from the state over the next 10 years, he said, is only Boston's just share of highway tax revenues that have been liberally distributed throughout the Commonwealth, but not to Boston.

Pouring in Traffic

The result of State assistance to other communities, and the construction of great State highways through Boston suburbs, has been to pour more and more traffic into Boston streets which have not been comparably improved to handle modern traffic, the Mayor stated. This has encouraged, he added, the migration of business and home owners into the more accessible suburbs, lowering property values in downtown Boston and compelling a heavy tax burden upon remaining industries.

"Practically every major highway improvement of the last 10 years," the Mayor stated, "has been levied upon real estate when it should have come from highway funds contributed by Boston motorists to the State. All that Boston asks to regain its feet industrially, is a reasonable return of State gas tax funds to Boston road improvements. We could borrow the required $27,000,000 and amortize the loan through the highway funds over the next 10 years."

The result of the Mayor's program would be to enable Boston once again to compete with business in the suburbs. Shoppers stay out of Boston because of traffic, he said, and Boston restaurants, hotels, movies and other commercial houses have suffered seriously from congestion that makes it difficult for motorists to get into the city, let alone to park once they are in.

Provide Parking

Demolition of every sixth block in downtown Boston where many properties are non-productive would provide the required off-the-street parking facilities, the Mayor said. Much of this property is already in the hands of the city through tax titles while others could readily be obtained for one-half of their assessed value.

Discussions frequently referred to the Whitten plan of 1927 which has been faithfully followed throughout Boston's suburbs. But the failure of Boston to keep up with outside improvements has marked city borders as "stone walls of traffic." The Smuner Tunnel, for instance, pours traffic streams rapidly into the Faneuil Hall district like some mighty river dumped into a stagnant pool. This stagnation alone is felt throughout the entire shopping district, not to mention the piling up of traffic at the Boston end of the present Northern Artery, Concord Pike, Old Colony Boulevard and Worcester Turnpike.

The Mayor promised that he would shortly name a special committee to be selected from all the traffic agencies in the city.

W. C. H.

Yankees Get Some Wholesome Advice



By a Staff Photographer

Give and Take Trio

Left to right—Sidney Hillman, President Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; C. F. Weed, President New England Council; Jonathan Daniels, Editor The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.

N. E. Is Warned It Must Lead Or Lag Behind

(Continued from Page 1)

nate waste and promote efficiency in the processes of production have brought stability to the industry."

Pointing out to the New England magnates that America's markets for its products abroad are now greatly restricted, that the United States has become a mature nation with no more frontiers and a population that is levelling off, Mr. Hillman asserted that this country's economic opportunity of the future is to provide for the "insatiable demands of workers and farmers for products."

And this can be accomplished, he said, "only if we succeed in increasing the purchasing power of those groups of our population who today lack the means to obtain even the rudiments of a decent standard of living."

This can be achieved for the Nation generally, even as it has been at least partially achieved for the clothing industry, declared Mr. Hillman through growth and co-operation of "strong, responsible and independent organizations—not only of labor, but of farmers and employees as well."

Has Problems, Too

Mr. Daniels, reporting upon New England as he has found it in a survey he made this year in preparation for a book, said New England has two things the South has seemed to lack: wealth and education.

"But this North seems to me," he said, "to be as plagued with problems as the poor, less educated South.

"Furthermore, the sharp stick is behind the South. An aggressive, militant, raiding regionalism may serve the South which has little to lose and much to gain. But New England has much to lose and much to save—it can save itself best, I think, by service which goes far beyond it. I think that is not only the hope of its security but the test of its civilization."

Outlining a Southerner's view of New England thrift, Mr. Daniels, who is the son of Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, observed:

"Sometimes, indeed, it has seemed to me that thrift and industry and skill are only words. Thrift is real: billions are in the savings bank, but the Yankee Governor of Massachusetts found very little of it in the people's government of Massachusetts. And outside government: it was not thrift which let old machines run down in order that dividends might stay up. And when labor in the mills now wants more money for less work, they do not invent an attitude at the bottom, they reflect an attitude which in past and present has existed also at the top."

Other speakers at morning sessions on agriculture, forestry and industry cautioned the New England businessmen against welcoming a war boom with open arms, and urged instead to concentrate upon putting men back to work in stable fields of enterprise through research development of new products and increased efficiency in production.



D. Leo Dolan
Director Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

Women Hear Plea for Dewey

Enthusiastic indorsement of Thomas E. Dewey, racket-busting District Attorney of New York City, as candidate for nomination by the Republican Party for President of the United States, was given today by Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, former United States Representative from Illinois, at a luncheon in the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Opening her address with approval of youthful Republican legislators in Washington and others now serving as Governors of several States, Mrs. Simms declared "the Republican Party today is the party of youth."

"I don't mean callow or gilded youth," she said, "nor do I mean second childhood. I mean youth that is aware of today's realities and problems, young enough to dare to do things and yet old enough to know what it is doing when it dares.

"The Republican Party has been taken over by realistic young America, come of age faster through the realities of the depression."

Declaring District Attorney Dewey as "my personal candidate for nomination," Mrs. Simms sketched his achievements in New York, bucking Tammany and unclean politics. The young District Attorney, she said, besides vision and courage, has strength and force and a high sense of his responsibility to the people.

Mr. Dewey, she said, "is a rare phenomenon that occurs once in a generation, a young man with all the courage and strength and drive that belong only to youth, and with the maturity of judgment and soundness of mind that usually are not acquired until well past the 40 mark." She said he has "demonstrated his executive ability not once but many times."



Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms
Who addressed Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

'Beth' Steel's Pay Best Ever; 100,000 Work

Improved wage and employment conditions, won by labor during the depression years, are being carried over into the present better times, E. C. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, pointed out to the concern's Fore River shipyards and other units of the company today.

There are now more than 100,000 persons on Bethlehem's pay roll, Mr. Grace said in an announcement given each employee. Average daily earnings, he said, are $7.03, the highest in the firm's history.

"When we consider," Mr. Grace said, "that the present level of steel prices is about the same as existing in 1929, and also the gratifying fact that employees' average hourly earnings are over 30 per cent higher than in 1929, we have every reason to feel that it is a job well done."

Mr. Grace said that despite large war orders, it was gratifying to know that the firm's increased activity resulted primarily from the generally improved domestic business scene.

Kramer Paid $2,000 Awaits Job of Dowd

A new twist was given the case against John F. Dowd, fugitive ex-Sheriff of Suffolk County, today when District Attorney William J. Foley received a man who said he had paid $2,000 for a job at the Courthouse—without getting the job.

The resigned Sheriff is under three indictments for allegedly accepting bribes in return for jobs at the Jail or the Courthouse, but this was the first instance in which a complainant said he had paid without getting anything back.

"I gave $2,000 to a janitor," said Albert Kramer to Mr. Foley, "and followed him into Dowd's office. As I walked in, the Sheriff was counting some money. He patted me on the back and said, 'I'll give you the first court officer's job that's open.' But he never did."

As Mr. Kramer told his story to the District Attorney today, four scrubwomen at the Courthouse told the Grand Jury of paying $200 each out of their $18 weekly wages to an aide of Mr. Dowd in order to avoid being dismissed. Also appearing before the Jury, as police pressed their search for the missing former Sheriff, were representatives of several life insurance and telegraph companies.

In a surprise move, the District Attorney took two of Dowd's relatives before the grand jury today. One was a Milton woman at whose home Dowd last was reported seen and the other was a patrolman assigned to Courthouse duty, an uncle of Mrs. Dowd.

Syrians Seek Aid to Carry On Education

American college official visiting Cambridge points out needs for continuing work.

Education in the Near East, maintained despite early Moslem prejudice, and of late revolution and war, was charmingly and amusingly described by Miss Quincy Smith, Associate Principal of the American College of Damascus in Syria, in an interview yesterday.

It was the war that brought Miss Smith to the United States, and incidentally, to Cambridge, where she is staying with old friends, Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his wife.

The European war, Miss Smith said, has diverted into war relief money that usually flows into education channels. So she is in this country to spread the story of her cause. The reason she can be here, and the beautiful costume jewelry she has to aid in securing funds for the school in Damascus, make interesting sidelights on her journey.

Came to Her Aid

When the purpose of her trip became known among friends of the school in Damascus, some of these people, now mothers with children of their own, pressed jewelry on her to sell in America as the only way they could help to keep the school going. Three mothers, former "grads" of the school, she says, obligingly "parked" their children in the school's nursery and took over her teaching duties while she came to the United States.

The versatility of these "grads," their school and its founder, form a fascinating chapter in education in the Near East. The education given in the American College not only makes good students but also good teachers, Miss Smith said.

Miss Smith insisted that the American College in Syria should not be confused with a mission school. The College teaches Moslems, Hebrews and Christians in their own faiths but makes them tri-lingual by its education methods. Mission schools, she said, usually teach in their own languages and religious faiths.

Only Syrian School

Today the American College is the only school operating in Syria, according to Miss Smith. The authorities stated, she said, that they "could not assure the security of the student body" at Beyrouth on the coast. It was untenable in case the European war should come to those shores. Thus Beyrouth College decided to close and moved across the mountains and away from the seacoast to the American College in Damascus, Miss Smith continued. Assuming this sudden extra load, the Damascus school put in a hurry call for some of its old teachers, so that today a pinch-hitting volunteer staff of teachers is keeping augmented classes going in the school, Miss Smith said.

The school has enough money to keep going until the first of the year, Miss Smith said. It depends entirely upon the money received for tuition and contributions to operate.

Judge Wilford D. Gray

Judge Wilford D. Gray, who passed on at his home in Belmont yesterday, was serving his second year as Justice of the criminal division of the Middlesex Superior Court.

Judge Gray, a Republican, was first appointed an Associate Justice of the Superior Court in 1925 by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. He was born in Havelock, N. B., educated in Woburn schools, and graduated from Woburn High School. After spending two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he decided to study law and transferred to Boston University Law School from which he graduated with an A. B. degree.

Twice Mayor of Woburn, Judge Gray first started in local politics when he was elected clerk of Committees of the Woburn City Council. Later he was chosen Collector of Taxes and finally became Mayor in 1917.

Aiding Swedish Home



Mrs. Martin L. Paulson
In nearly 200-year-old Swedish costume she will wear at Aquilo Club social.

Swedish food and hand-made articles that may be purchased as gifts for the coming holidays will take over the International Institute House, on Beacon Street, tomorrow when the Aquilo Club, Junior League of the Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston, holds its Christmas sale. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Swedish Home for the Aged in West Newton.

A Swedish "Konditori," or bakery, where one may select Swedish pastry, will be set up at International House. Harold F. Lindergreen of the Vesper George School of Art has arranged an exhibition of arts and crafts by Swedish students of the school.

Members of the Aquilo Club dressed in Swedish costume will preside over booths occupying the three floors of the Institute, filled with articles imported from Sweden, including cards, gift wrappings, table decorations, candles, copperware, wood novelties, candies, flowers, and costumed dolls.

Plight Discussed Of 'Narrow Gauge'

Approval of the petition for the abandonment of the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad, the "Narrow Gauge," loomed as the expected result of the conference called today by Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission. The meeting was called to consider means of transportation to Winthrop where 17,500 inhabitants may suffer inconvenience unless another form of transportation is planned.

Commissioner McKeown told the gathering that the plight of the road is such that Winthrop commuters might wake up some day and find they have to walk to work.

The Winthrop Selectmen agreed to call another town meeting to vote on the legislative act which would permit the Boston Elevated to operate the Winthrop loop of the Narrow Gauge. This alternative was voted down recently, 134-103, because, it was explained, the patrons desire rail service, not bus service, and because the terms were not clearly understood.

Present at the conference were Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of Attleboro, Chairman of the special State Commission on Transportation, and the Assistant Attorney General, J. Burke Sullivan; Representative William A. Jones (R) of Barnstable, and Senator Albert Cole of Lynn, as well as representatives of Winthrop and Revere and counsel for stockholders and employees of the road.

Boat-Plane Service To Chicago Planned

Plans to link the proposed new air service of United Air Lines between Boston and Chicago with trans-atlantic passenger liners calling at Boston were disclosed today by W. A. Patterson, United President, as part of the future development program of the port of Boston. Mr. Patterson spoke to a group of leading shipping men in Boston as guest of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The proposed air service, for which permission has been requested from the Civil Aeronautics Authority, will, if granted, give Boston its first direct air service to the Middle-West.

The plan for a connecting "boat plane" from Boston to Chicago is dependent upon restoration of world peace when overseas travel returns to normal, Mr. Patterson pointed out. He said that at that time special planes destined for Chicago direct can meet trans-Atlantic liners at Boston and carry residents direct to Chicago saving a full day over passengers who now disembark at New York.

In the still distant future Mr. Patterson said the same plan can be carried out with trans-Atlantic air liners that may call at Boston. It was broadly intimated that the service could even be extended whereby planes from the Middle-West could meet trans-Atlantic liners at Boston after they had left New York bound for Europe.

Immediately after luncheon the several Boston shipping men were guests of United Air Lines on a special round trip flight from East Boston to the Cape Cod Canal passing over harbors along the southern New England Coast.

In introducing Mr. Patterson, N. Ainsley Hithman, prominent Boston steamship official, urged support of the proposed air service pointing out that Boston's position on the air network will be substantially improved if the C. A. A. acts favorably on the Boston-Chicago service.

Transcontinental air service by way of Chicago to Boston will open the port of Boston to the Pacific steamship operator and the Pacific seaport market to the Atlantic steamship operator, Mr. Patterson continued.

With a direct connection out of Boston, steamship companies here, Mr. Patterson said, could sell Pacific ocean travel and Pacific Coast steamship companies sell travel here with the air line as a fast connecting route. Such a connection should triple the amount of travel from the West into Boston, Mr. Patterson said. He promised that he would "sell" New England to the West Coast as a vacation land as well as a seaport for trans-Atlantic travel.

A minimum of three trips a day by air out of Boston is planned by United, provided the application for the service is granted.

Pork Prices Drop to New Low; Turkeys Plentiful in Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Roast of pork at 14 cents a pound!

Sounds like the "good old days" before Uncle Sam paid farmers for not raising pigs, but it's true. Big chain stores today offer "strictly fresh, young, tender pork loins' whole or either half for roasting, at 14 cents a pound. Not many weeks ago 28 cents a pound was quoted in some stores for New England dressed fresh pork loins.

But housewives who visit the market places of Greater Boston this week end, find many other bargains in foodstuffs, and many of them gain the impression that price trends are downward in more than a few staple items.

Turkeys Plentiful

Turkey, which was in demand for last Thursday's observance of Thanksgiving in about half of the United States, will come into traditional prominence in New England next week for the Nov. 30 Thanksgiving. Supplies are plentiful and prices lower than in some years. For 35 cents a pound a buyer is expected to be able to find as good turkey as can be had. As much as a dime less is in line with recent quotations for turkey in some stores.

Many merchants withhold definite prices on their turkeys until early next week when the heavy buying movement gets under way and at which time the price will be established by what the large buyers will pay. Most demand is for turkeys of 8 to 16 pounds in weight, and this year the heavier weights are more numerous than usual, say market men, all of which may mean a bit stiffer price for the desired weights.

For those who buy this week end for the Sunday menu and again in midweek for the coming New England holiday, the selection of foods at prices tending lower is unusually wide. Ham, for instance, is down along with pork loins. Smoked hams range from 23 to 30 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall sector, and as low as 21 cents in some of the chain stores. Fresh hams can be had as low as 19 cents a pound.

Sausage and frankfurts are lower too, by two or three cents a pound. Those who use sausage meat in turkey dressing can get a fine product around 18 to 20 cents a pound, in down town stores.

Lamb a Good Buy

Lamb is a good buy with legs 22 to 28 cents a pound, and forequarters around 12½ to 14 cents. Beef prices are close to the levels of last week. Face of the rump is available at 29 cents in many stores, and rib roast 23 to 27 cents a pound. In poultry, chickens and fowl range from 23 to 35 cents a pound.

Cranberries are plentiful for the Thanksgiving table.

Racing Purge Up to Board

Robert Robinson, member of the Boston Finance Commission and attorney for J. Walter Quinn, friend of Edward J. O'Hare, slain dog track operator, notified Gov Leverett Saltonstall today he would either resign as Quinn's lawyer or quit his post on the Finance Commission.

Through Charles Moorfield Storey, Chairman of the Finance Commission, Mr. Robinson told the Governor he would make his choice within a few days.

His connection with the much publicized case came to light when he went to Chicago recently to register claim to certain funds found in the safety deposit box of the slain O'Hare.

He asserted the money belonged to his client, Quinn, an associate of former Boston City Treasurer Edmund J. Dolan. Both Quinn and Dolan are serving terms in Suffolk County jail for contempt of court.

The work of ridding dog racing in Massachusetts of possible gangland connections has been turned over to the State Racing Commission by Governor Saltonstall.

Stirred into action by the recent developments disclosing E. J. O'Hare, former associate of Al Capone who was shot to death in Chicago last week, as the actual owner of the Dighton dog track, the Governor insisted last night only reputable Massachusetts citizens must be allowed to operate Massachusetts dog tracks.

"In view of the recent development in Chicago," he said, "I hope and trust the commission will not grant any racing permits without ascertaining that ownership is limited to citizens of Massachusetts and citizens whose reputations are above reproach."

While many persons have applauded the Governor's expressed policy of not interfering with department heads in departmental matters, many civic groups agree that in this instance the Governor should act forcibly to bring about a thorough "house-cleaning" of dog racing in Massachusetts.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy and somewhat threatening weather, with slight temperature change tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate to fresh northeast to northerly winds, possibly with gales offshore.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: West to strong northeast or north winds; gales off the coast and overcast weather tonight and Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	28	New Orleans	48	47
Chicago	40	38	New York	38	36
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	40	38
Helena	27	26	Philadelphia	34	34
Los Angeles	66	62	St. Louis	40	39
Kansas City	39	37	San Francisco	55	53
Miami	50	48	Washington	32	32
Minneapolis	35	35			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 24.
B—Minimum, Nov. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:27 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 9:43 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:46 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw. With Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Death of a Champ," with Lynne Overman and Virginia Dale. 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Way Down South." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"They Shall Have Music," featuring Jascha Heifetz. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler and Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Exeter—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Thunder Afloat," featuring Wallace Beery. 3:55, 7:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"The End of the Day," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Allegheny Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"We Are Not Alone," starring Paul Muni. 11:20, 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Chan at Treasure Island," 1, 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Repertory—
"They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Escape," with Edward Norris. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10. Also Tailspin Tommy in "Danger Flight." 12, 3:55, 7:50. Stage: Del Casino, Will & Gladys Ahearn, Chick & Lee, Jack Lenny and Statler Twins. 1:25, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney, Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information Please," "Building Boys," "Catching Whoppers," "Musical Billy Gilbert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

Tremont—
Fredric March in "Sign of the Cross." Also "Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Lane. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," featuring Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

University—
Priscilla Lane and John Garfield in "Dust Be My Destiny." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern and Franchot Tone. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m. Joel McCrea in "They Shall Have Music." Also "Dick Tracy's G-Men," No. 10.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist. 8:15.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Carmen," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Coe Glade, Lola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, and others. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Boston Opera House—
"Madam Butterfly," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Hisi Koyke, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Frank Perulli, Mario Valle and others. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.



By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three of the best looking frocks that have come our way in many a day are to be found at Jays right now. Good looking because they're fashion-right . . . unique because they are made up in a combination of two jersies. That is, (they are one-piece dresses, by the way) their tops are of fine silk jersey (rayon, we suppose we ought to say) and their skirts are of wool jersey. Which means that they're no end different and very rich looking.

They come in those new "perambulator colors," meaning baby pink and so forth, and sky blue, lime green, and a color they call lipstick red, which to our way of thinking, has quite a bit of cyclamen in it, and is quite something! They're just the thing to wear beneath your fur coat, regardless of whether it's short or long, and they have those full, long sleeves that come into a wide button cuff at the wristline. Bishop sleeves, that's what they call them; come to think of it. And circular skirts. One model, the one with the wide revers on the backless collar (if you can figure that one out!) even has little slit pockets in the skirt. The model with the tiny roll collar has pockets on either side of the bodice, and the other one, is sans collar and pockets! For $22.90 each.

Gift Shop Crammed With Holiday Items

Being a furniture house, it is only natural that Paine's Gift Shop should be cram full of all those fascinating items that go to make a home more liveable. From knickknacks to big pieces that take up real room. Yet there's nothing there that wouldn't be acceptable as a Christmas gift by any woman, regardless of whether she has her own huge home, or rents a small apartment in town. Some of the pieces are indeed rare. There's far too much of a selection for us to go into at great length; so at the moment we call your attention to but a couple of pieces. Such as the glistening mirror wastebasket that has an old-fashioned bouquet of flowers painted right on its side. One of those things that last forever (unless you're awfully careless!) For $10. And a lovely pastel-colored satin-lined sewing box that would make even darning socks much more of a looked-forward-to job.

Filene's has a smart little overnight bag that keeps ones personal equipment (you know, brush, comb, toothbrush, powder, and so forth) all in a separate compartment by itself. Right where you can get at it at a minute's notice, because it is all on the outside of the bag. You see there's a big V that unzips right on the outside, and there's where all these necessities travel.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature





The Best Turkeys
FRUITS VEGETABLES MEATS
All the fixings for Thanksgiving Dinner
Now Taking Orders for the best Turkeys. Choice selection at lowest price.
Fresh Pond Markets
Cambridge 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

Turkeys Geese Ducks

Nuts—Figs—Dates
Pium Pudding
and All the Fixings
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. KIR. 9300
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.


Flowers for Your Thanksgiving Hostess
Telephone TRO. 9839
Brattle Square Florist
29 Brattle Street Cambridge

Turkeys and all the trimmings

Bakery Mince Pies, 69c
Lovett's Cider, pure, gal. 75c
Home Made Plum Pudding, lb. 85c
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
Harvard Sq. TRO 2211 Belmont Center BEL 4500

Skis
Import Attenhofer Ridge Top Hickory 19.95
Coop Ridge Top Hickory selected 14.50
Northland Ridge Top Hickory 9.95
Coop Flat Top Hickory 6.50
Boots
Skisport all leather 5.50
Bass leather lined 8.50
Bostonian leather lined, instep strap 10.50
Bass finest selected leather fully lined, instep strap 16.50
Special Ski Combinations
Flat Top Hickory Skis, Touring Binding, Skisport Boots and Tonkin Poles $14.50
Flat Top Hickory Skis, Bildstein Binding, Bass Boots and Tonkin Poles 18.50
Ridge Top Hickory Skis, Kabel Binding, Bass Boots and Tonkin Poles 22.50
Savings of $2.20 to $5.40
Bindings
Child's Bindings, adjustable ..... $1.50-$2.00
Touring Binding 2.75
Bildstein Bindings ..... $3.95-$4.50
Kabel Kandahar Model ..... $4.95-$6.50
Clothing
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Colby's New Hilltop Site Nearly Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine — Mayflower Hill, the site here of the new Colby College, is teeming with activity and interest. This project, which is said by the Maine Development Commission to be the largest building project in the State at present, is fast bringing to fruition the dream of educators to have on this beautiful spot an institution which will mean much to the entire State. It is believed that the improved facilities will add greatly to the advancement of higher education over a wide field.

Franklin W. Johnson, President of Colby, speaking recently before service clubs, said that the plan to move the College from its present location near the center of the village to the top of Mayflower Hill originated with an official State survey of higher education in Maine in 1929, just before he became President.

The Colby Trustees were told that only by finding a new and more adequate location could this 120-year-old College expect to maintain its traditional standards. So with a will to do, they began to look higher, in more senses than one, and their vision was rewarded. The spot was found and obtained. Thus far, about $1,500,000 has been contributed by Colby men and women for the new project.

The buildings now being erected are the Lorimer Chapel, the Roberts Memorial Union, the Women's Social Union and the Miller Library. The last named will be the central building. In addition, the roads, utilities and much of the landscape grading has been accomplished. Colby can move to its new quarters as soon as provision can be made for the student housing, and natural science and laboratory facilities.

Carl R. Gray, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad, said before his passing, "The Colby undertaking is a piece of pioneering as audacious and courageous as any I witnessed in the building up of the Far West."

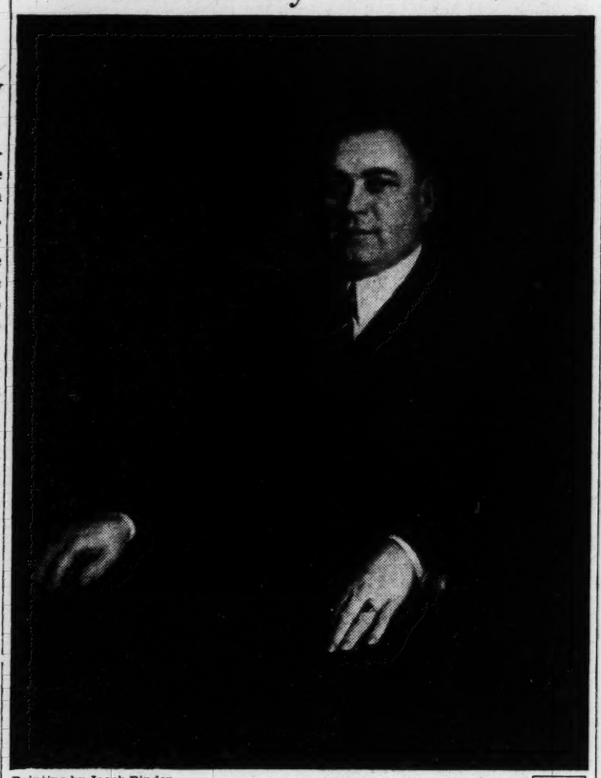
Governor 'Vetoes' Special Session

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today registered his opposition to a special legislative session at this time. His stand was made known following an appeal yesterday addressed to members of the State Senate and House of Representatives by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The labor group urged that the Legislature convene itself and amend the State law to conform to the recently adopted Federal law which provides that the Federal Government will match State allotments for old age assistance dollar for dollar up to $20 a month per person. At present Massachusetts grants up to $30 assistance, half from the State, half from the Federal Government. Under the new law the total payment could be boosted to $40.

Governor Saltonstall said the only purpose of a special session would be to find some new tax for raising from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 a year. This sum would be required, he estimated, if the payments were to be advanced to the $40 figure.

Reconsidered by Art Commission



Painting by Jacob Binder

Portrait of Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley

Painted by Jacob Binder for the State House, the portrait was rejected but reconsideration is being given at request of Governor Saltonstall

Changes in Hurley Portrait Await Approval of Art Board

Confident that "justice will prevail" in the present controversy over the portrait of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Jacob Binder, Boston Artist, was awaiting the decision of the Massachusetts Art Commission on his painting following changes made at the request of the Commission.

Mr. Binder today stated that he had informed Charles R. Greco, Chairman of the Commission, that the recommended revisions had been made. Each change was of a minor character, the artist said, such as changing slightly a shirt cuff.

To settle the controversy to the satisfaction of all, Mr. Binder is willing to make other minor revisions in the painting.

Storm Broke

The storm over the Hurley portrait broke when it was revealed that the Massachusetts Art Commission had rejected the painting as unsuitable. Mr. Binder and Mr. Hurley immediately charged that some members of the Commission were guilty of racial and religious prejudice.

Mr. Hurley expressed his complete satisfaction with the portrait and announced that his family and friends unanimously approved it.

Although the Executive Council has authority to overrule the Commission, accept the painting and pay the artist the $3,000 fee, the Commission can prevent its being hung at the State House because it has complete jurisdiction over the hanging of portraits.

When it appeared that some Commission members would resign if the Council overruled the Commission, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall stepped into the controversy, returned the portrait to the Art Commission and requested the Commission to reconsider its action. At the same time Mr. Saltonstall expressed the hope that the Commission could propose changes in the portrait which would make it acceptable for State Housing hanging.

Many Portraits

Mr. Binder, who studied under John Singer Sargent and Joseph De Camp, has been a resident of Boston for more than 34 years, having arrived in this country from Russia at the age of 20. Since that time he has painted portraits of numerous prominent persons, including Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Gaspar G. Bacon, former Republican Lieutenant Governor, and several other New England college presidents. His painting, "The Old Talmudist," hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Food Stamps for Providence Are Expected to Start Soon

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24—This city is waiting inauguration of the Federal Government's food stamp program, a program designed to lift surplus foods from the Nation's farms and place it in the cupboards of needy families in the cities. If all goes well, the plan will be operating here by the first of next month and Providence will be the first city in New England and the 14th in the nation to see the food stamps in circulation.

Already most of the spade work has been completed. A small staff representing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, working out of an office opened here only a few weeks ago, is putting the finishing touches on the local program. All of the commercial banks in Providence and virtually all of the city's grocers have pledged their co-operation.

The co-operation was not difficult to obtain. Results in the other 13 cities which have tried the plan have exceeded expectations and the good news has spread.

Results in Rochester

In Rochester, N. Y., for example, first of the food stamp cities which has been operating under the plan since last May, grocers report additional monthly sales averaging $75,000 directly attributable to the stamp plan. Naturally, the increased business pleases the grocers. It also pleases the bankers and other merchants who have seen the stamps operating as a stimulus to business generally. Best of all, it pleases the families on relief because their food budgets have been stretched as much as 50 per cent. Many of them now have butter and eggs on their tables regularly whereas before the plan went into operation these commodities were luxuries for them.

Robert N. Foote, in charge of the FSCC office here, expresses confidence the results in Providence will be equally heartening.

The Government issues two kinds of stamps, orange ones and blue ones, all in denominations of 25 cents. Families on relief and families of WPA workers are permitted to buy the orange stamps at face value, up to $1.50 per member of the family per week. Now for each dollar's worth of orange stamps purchased, the purchaser receives 50 cents worth of blue stamps as a bonus.

The orange stamps may be used to purchase anything in the co-operating grocery store. The blue stamps may be used to purchase any commodity in the store which the government has listed as a "surplus commodity." (Under no circumstances, however, may the stamps be used to purchase tobacco or liquor.)

The purchaser is not required to buy any particular brand of surplus food. Dried prunes are on the surplus list, for example. That means the purchaser may use his blue stamps to buy any dried prunes in the grocery store, bulk or packaged.

Lists Are Changed

From time to time the list of surplus foods is revised, commodities being added or deleted as the surplus mounts or decreases. Eggs, butter, dried prunes and flour are the most popular items on the present list, the FSCC reports.

The WPA worker with a family of eight is entitled to buy $12 worth of orange stamps weekly. He receives an additional $6 worth of blue stamps. In effect, his food budget thus is stretched by 50 per cent. The family gets more food and usually more varied food. It was this feature of the stamp plan that moved Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to call the stamp plan the greatest movement to improve public health in recent years.

The co-operating grocer takes the stamps to the bank and the bank redeems them through a Federal disbursing agent. Just now the FSCC is operating the stamp plan in the trial cities on an appropriation of $70,000,000. It is expected to ask Congress at the next session for an appropriation two or three times as large so the plan may be extended to other communities.

Way to Use Surplus

Estimates by the Government show that if the plan were to be worked out on a nation-wide scale the entire farm surplus would be used up and the farmers would be called upon to plant many thousands of additional acres to meet the demand.

5 Per Cent Eligible

An estimated 13,000 families in Providence, roughly 5 per cent of the population, will be eligible to buy the food stamps. Potentially the grocers in the city could get an additional business amounting to well over $100,000 a month. The maximum has not been reached in any of the other trial cities, however, and a conservative estimate is that Providence grocers will see an increase of perhaps $40,000 to $50,000 a month in sales—all due to the blue stamps.

Providence was chosen as a stamp city largely because of the efforts of Mayor John F. Collins. He campaigned vigorously for the program here and finally won the approval of the Government.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Saturday, Nov. 25

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:30 p. m.—American Dance Music.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: Symphony Orchestra; news in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—"College Post Box"; intercollegiate correspondence, conducted by Tom Lyons.
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—Organ concert.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Talk: "Background of the News." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English: Guest Night; Amy Bernardy. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Amateur Program. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio Theater (in Spanish). TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m; 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

On Loew's Board



Joseph R. Vogel

Joseph R. Vogel, motion picture executive well known in Boston movie circles, has been elected to the board of directors of Loew's, Inc. At 44, he is one of the youngest directors in the movie business.

He began 30 years ago as an usher, and rose rapidly. As executive in charge of out-of-town theaters, he directs the operations of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters in Boston, with H. M. Addison as division manager.

Maine Soil Study Aids Road Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 24—Thousands of dollars will be saved annually through work of the soil laboratory recently installed at the University of Maine here.

Highway engineers and building constructors in Maine are sending samples of soil, gravel or vegetable muck to the soil mechanics laboratory in the basement of Lord Hall on the University campus. Samples are examined by Earl F. Bennett, instructor in civil engineering in the college of technology.

Among problems already solved is what to do when reopening a swamp road which has been abandoned for 50 years. He has advised a construction engineer what precaution he should take to prevent a proposed dam from settling unevenly.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone"; drama....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"...
5:15	"Billy and Betty";	"Gene and Glenn";	"Midstream"; drama....	Ireene Wicker, songs...	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama and music.	songs and patter.....	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scatterrood Baines.	"Tom Mix" sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup";	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports Rendezvous..	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Today in Europe..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Claire Page, soprano....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Joseph Marais, Bushveld	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Al Booris' Orchestra....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	songs	"I Love a Mystery"...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service .....
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports.....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Cornerstone sealing new	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch....
8:15	Abbott and Co-	WBZ transmitter	prano; Frank Black's	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Prairie Pals" .....
8:30	stello; Luise Rainer;	Carson Robinson and	Orch.; Grantland Rice,	Alfred Wallenstein's	Leo Mack's Orchestra.
8:45	orchestra; news ..	his Buckaroos	football forecast	"Sinfonietta"	"Let's Dance" .....
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch ..	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	cal Album" .....
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	George Jessel Variety	Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	dramatization	George Harris' Orch....	Program; guests; orch.	"Flight Number Two".	cal Album" .....
10:00	"Grand Central	"Gene and Glenn".....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	Station"; drama ..	"Stardust"	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30	"Young Man With	Harvard-Yale preview:	"Behind the Headlines"	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45	a Band"	talks; music	Musicale	Griff Williams' Orch....	Rollo Hudson's Orch...
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	Opening of Hollywood	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Christmas Tree Lane	Al Booris' Orchestra...
11:30	Sports; "Master	"Music You Want".....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Play Reporter; Paul	Dance Orchestra .....
11:45	Works on the Air"	"Music You Want".....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Whiteman's Orchestra.	News Service .....

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"...	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave".....	'Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00	Today in Europe..	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple....	"Five Star Salute".....
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute".....
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ...	Western Serenade .....
8:45	"Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ...	Western Serenade .....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15	String Ensemble ...	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	'Saturday Serenade'	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	'Saturday Serenade'	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Studio speaker	Ross Trio, vocalists....	"The Wise Man".....	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15	Eddie Lee	Rakov's Orch.; vocalist.	"No School Today"...	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30	National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	Champions	"The Child Grows Up".	children's program	dramatization	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	News; Cincinnati	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Del Brissette's Orch....	Studio Radio Club.....	Studio speaker .....
11:15	Conservatory of	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs....	Studio Radio Club.....	"Rubin's Discoveries"..
11:30	Music; string and	"Our Barn"; children's	"Hilda Hope"; drama...	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries"..
11:45	vical music	program	"Hilda Hope"; drama...	U. S. Army Band.....	Five Star News.....
12:00	"About Us"	"Noonday Revue"	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs .....
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program..	Sport comment .....
12:45	'Man on the Farm'	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program..	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	'Campus Jamobree"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	B. C.-Kansas foot-	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	Merchants Program	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	ball game	Yale - Harvard football	"Gridiron Parade" ...	Merchants Program	Short Story Club.....
1:45	B. C.-Kansas foot-	game	Penn - Cornell football	Sport reports	"Concertairs" .....
2:00	ball game	Yale - Harvard football	game	Concert Orchestra	Rocky Mountain Rang'rs
2:15	B. C.-Kansas foot-	game	Penn - Cornell football	Concert Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano ...
2:30	ball game	Yale - Harvard football	game	"Gypsy Caravan"	Nancy Mace, soprano...
2:45	B. C.-Kansas foot-	game	Penn - Cornell football	Nebraska - Oklahoma	News Service .....
3:00	ball game	Yale - Harvard football	game	football game	Sport reports .....
3:15	B. C.-Kansas foot-	game	Penn - Cornell football	Nebraska - Oklahoma	Sport reports .....
3:30	ball game	Yale - Harvard football	game	football game	Sport reports .....
3:45	B. C.-Kansas game	game	Penn - Cornell football	Nebraska - Oklahoma	Sport reports .....
4:00	News; Notre Dame	Yale-Harvard game.....	game	football game	Violin soloist .....
4:15	versus Southern	Club Matinee: variety..	Penn-Cornell game	Nebraska - Oklahoma	Sport reports .....
4:30	California football	Club Matinee: variety..	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	football game	Sport reports .....
4:45	game	Club Matinee: variety..	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Nebraska-Okla. game ..	Musicale .....
5:00	"Americans at	Bobby Parks' Orchestra	Reggie Child's Orch....	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	Work"; interviews	Bobby Parks' Orchestra	Reggie Child's Orch....	Sport reports	children's program ....
5:30	Red Cross Quiz....	Erskine Hawkins' Orch..	Del Courtney's Orch....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Harvard program ..	Erskine Hawkins' Orch..	Del Courtney's Orch....	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	reports; news	"Football Roundup"...	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Today in Europe..	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football Results	"Children's Corner"...
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"....	"What's My Name";	Sport reports	Al Booris' Orchestra...
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"....	quiz program	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30	"Gay Nineties	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	Review"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers....	"Curtain Calls"	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glenn Song	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"...	Kerry Dances .....
8:15	dramatic sketch ..	Shop"	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Ensemble Moderne"...
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One".....	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers .....
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	"Mirage"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album" .....
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days":	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch....	dramatization	Symphonic Strings ...	cal Album" .....
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman"s Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service .....
10:15	Bob Freeman's Or.	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30	Sports: news	conductor	Network program	"Music by Moonlight"...	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Network program	"Music by Moonlight"...	"Swinging Strings".....
11:00	News; Leighton	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra.	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Noble's Orchestra.	conductor	Weather Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra...
11:30	Tommy Reynold's	News; talk; weather...	George Olsen's Orch...	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	Ben Pollack's Orch....
11:45	Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orch....	Giorge Olsen's Orch...	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	News Service .....

Better Speech Specialized By Harvard Group

More than 300 Harvard students are in need of training in better speaking habits, Frederick C. Packard Jr., Associate Professor of Public Speaking, declares. Writing in today's issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Professor Packard explains that, like the University committee devoted to improvement of students' written English, the public speaking staff is working toward a "more thorough understanding of the student, his nature and his needs."

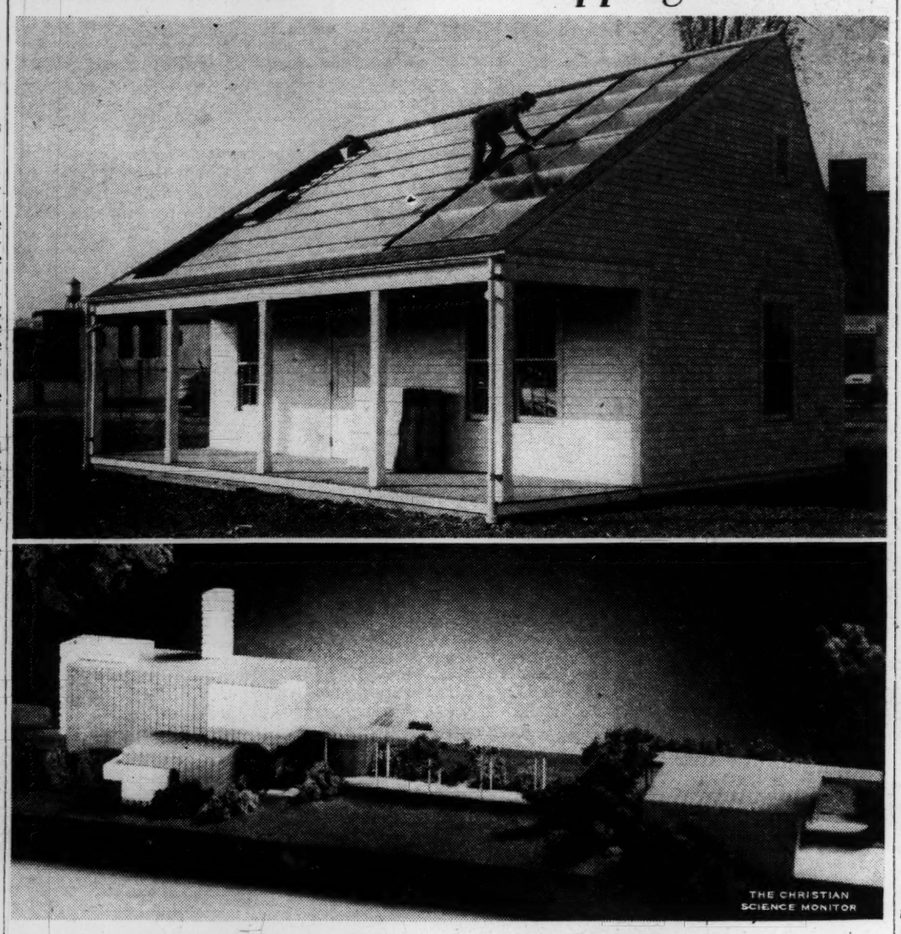
The "principal business" of the staff, says Professor Packard, is the teaching of "clear thinking, orderly development of ideas, and interesting presentation." To this end, activities have been extended this year until some 25 foreign students, refugees from lands at war, are being given special help; more than 100 native students are interviewed and phonograph records are taken of their speech; and a number of special cases with serious defects are aided in other ways.

By far the greatest portion of Professor Packard's work is with average men whose "social effectiveness" is lessened by such habits as cluttering, nasality, and general indistinctness, he says. For these, a voluntary, non-credit course is given once a week at which the men deliver speeches or readings and then undergo searching criticism from the instructor. By means of this individual instruction, and also through comparison of phonograph records made by the students at various times through the year, improvement is made and recorded.

Often, it is said, students are amazed at the sounds which the instructor assures them are their own voices. Phonograph records are "invaluable," declares Professor Packard, in diagnosing faults and in tracing progress.

Newest among the special duties of the public speaking staff is that of correcting foreign accents —sometimes, unintelligibility—in the speech of refugee students.

Natural Science Turns to Trapping Sunbeams



Two Structures Designed to Use Solar Heat

Top: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Experimental House designed to utilize solar radiation for domestic heating purposes. Roof is made up of glassed-in pockets.

Below: Model home of plastic materials designed by Alden Dow, Michigan architect. Plastics let in or shut out heat of sun.

Sun to Provide 'Canned Heat' for Tech Home

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A modern adaptation of "canned heat" to housing is the experimental home just completed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology designed to capture heat beams from the sun and store them in the cellar for domestic heating purposes.

Commuters along Massachusetts Avenue on the Cambridge side of Harvard Bridge have noticed this building of one of the most peculiar homes in the world, having a glass roof that is actually part of the equipment for snaring solar heat and luring it into a basement storage tank.

For some time engineers have talked about the rays of Old Sol as being the most economical type of heat, when and if the beams could be lured into captivity. But heat comes to New England in large gulps, only to be superseded by cold waves. The basic idea of Technology experiments is to capture some of the excessive heat of summer and keep it in storage for use in winter.

Home owners who wince at developments tending to make their own dwellings obsolete are told by M. I. T. engineers not to worry about "solar heating systems for homes," at least so far as New England is concerned. In this region, they say, climatic changes are so severe that there is not enough available sunshine to make Old Sol practicable for home heating. But he is hot enough to test the efficiency of solar rays for possible heating of the houses in less rigourous climates.

While several types of energy collectors or "heat traps" will be tried out by Technology, immediate attention is being given to a shallow, box-like collecting device, placed in a glassed-in recess on the roof. The bottom is of sheer metal, painted black to absorb the utmost solar energy.

Firmly fixed to the underside of the sheet is a series of small, thin-walled metal tubes heated by contact with the sun-burned metal. These tubes heat water that is circulated through them and carried by carefully insulated pipes to the basement storage tank. In this highly insulated tank, heat can be held for weeks or months, according to the size, say the engineers.

To use the stored heat, a system of forced air circulation is employed, with air passing through ducts, one of which constitutes the hot side of the tank.

It is quite possible, the sponsors say, to have a sun collector on the roof large enough to heat the house directly with only a small storage tank necessary to take care of the heat required for cloudy days. Or a small collector, drawing heat in throughout the summer months to fill a large storage tank, might very well supply a full winter's heat requirements, it is claimed.

Part of the experimental work will be to learn the proper paints to use on the collectors, the best angle of the roof slope to obtain the most solar energy and the most effective number of glass plates needed to use over the collectors in preventing the loss of heat. Technically, these plates with dead air spaces between allow the sunlight to pass in without permitting the heat to get away. The greater the number of plates used, the greater the insulation against heat loss. But each additional plate cuts down the incoming sunlight by 8 per cent.

Since this is a scientific study rather than a model home, the house is small as homes go. Equipment includes a pyrheliometer, a device used to record the intensity of sunlight and hence of value to the U. S. Weather Bureau in the collection of such data in New England. This research is part of the projects under the heading of solar heat studies provided for in a $650,000 gift from Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston. Prof. Hoyt C. Hottel is in charge.

Plastic Block

Engineers returning from Michigan today brought stories of another product of research laboratories called the "plastic block" a small construction unit that is said to be waterproof, crackproof, insectproof, warpproof and not subject to decay nor disintegration.

Designer of the new units is Alden B. Dow, Michigan architect, who declares that homes, like automobiles, will soon be built entirely of plastics broken up into small units and sealed together by elastic binders. Thus wall will not crack since the plastics allow for the natural movement of a building frame.

Instead of speaking in terms of feet and inches, Mr. Dow talks of "so many units." Doors are so many units wide and high, windows are made of so many transparent units, while ventilators, radiators, light fixtures, radios and other home accessories are coming in sizes interchangeable with these plastic units, Mr. Dow says.

Other advantages claimed for the plastics include excellent insulation against heat, cold and electrical storms, fire resistance and acidproof. Plastic blocks in addition to requiring no seasoning, eliminate much of the nominal wastage in building, according to the Michigan architect. Also, the blacks are said to be light and easy to ship, handle and mount. As panes for windows, the plastics admit as much light as glass but are unbreakable. Where light is wanted without visability, translucent materials are used.

It is even possible, say research engineers, to filter out the hot rays of the sun while admitting the heatless, violet rays which give light and purify the air. Filtering processes will be attained, it is said, whereby the plastics will regulate themselves automatically.

Wilmington Bank Money Recovered

WILMINGTON, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—A few minutes after a gunman entered the Wilmington branch of the Reading Co-operative and Mechanics Bank "to get what I missed the last time," Edward Babson was arrested for robbing the bank of $1,500 today and $1,000 on Oct. 27.

Police said all the money taken today and $260 of that taken in the previous robbery was recovered.

After the bandit got the money, he backed out. Patrolman Francis J. Hoban took up the chase in a police car, firing six shots from his service pistol. The chase lasted for about two miles and ended when the cab overturned. Patrolman Hoban had the man before he could get out of the cab.

Wage Cut Partly Lifted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration today granted a partial exemption from the Wage-Hour Law to the manufacturing and processing of clay products other than pottery in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Reform Move Starts in Rule Of Watertown

Savings of $139,440 were reported possible in Watertown's expenditures by the Clarence A. Bingham Associates in a 315-page report, accepted yesterday by the Watertown Finance Commission.

The report, charging extravagance and inefficiency in the administration of certain departments, was made after a town meeting last June which authorized the survey. The Watertown Tax League, Inc., after publication of the report, announced that it will file a petition for the adoption of the Plan E type of government which would place the town's government on a business, corporative basis.

Welfare draws the greatest fire of the Bingham Associates in the survey. From among 40 pictures and charts, 169 findings and 170 recommendations, the Welfare Department is singled out as a big factor in the town's excessive expenditures, while other departments and the town as a whole are charged with having spent more than necessary for proper administration.

Boston Receives Gold From Africa

Three million dollars worth of gold, believed to be intended to establish British credit for war supplies in this country, arrived in Boston today on the American-South African steamer Challenger, here from Cape Town, South Africa.

Aboard were four passengers who told of seeing a large British aircraft carrier and a British cruiser midway between Africa and South America. Planes were making patrol flights from the carrier, they said.

Among the passengers was Miss Marjory Leeming of Ontario, Canada, returning from a 15-month exchange professorship as a teacher in the Durban, S. A., High School.

Rhode Island Plans to Speed Up the Spud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., Nov. 24—To prove that spokesmen for Rhode Island State College meant it when they announced recently that the State plans to be a serious competitor for potato-growing honors in New England, Prof. Bradford D. Grossman, an authority on farm management, has been appointed to the staff to do research work to determine how large the potato-growing industry can possibly grow.

Dr. John L. Tennant, head of the Economics Bureau, under whom Professor Grossman will work, says the research work will be aimed at the solution of the following questions:

1. How much land not now used for potatoes, but being cultivated, can be diverted to potato growing at a greater profit for the farmer?

2. How much soil suitable for potato growing is now lying idle and can be cleared cheaply enough to enable farmers to derive profit from potato growing?

3. To what extent can irrigation be used to offset drought conditions and as a means of getting water to the land not now suitable for potato growing for the sole reason that it is too dry?

The study will first be made in Washington and Newport Counties which are now the center of the State's potato-growing industry.

Described by experts as an industry which is "growing like wildfire in the State," potato growing has made rapid progress within the last few years. In 1929 there were 1,865 acres under cultivation for potatoes; in 1939 that figure was estimated at about 4,000 acres.

Currently, the State is producing about 700,000 bushels of potatoes a year, about one-third of its consumption. Through fertilization the growers have been able to produce from 400 to more than 500 bushels an acre on land which previously yielded only 100 bushels.

"Potato growing here will become more and more important as the farmers learn more about the business," said Dr. Tennant.

A REAL CHOICE RESIDENCE

In the Parmenter School section of Arlington there is a house (for sale) which should be of particular interest to a family desiring a home of comfort and refinement. Located on a sheltered corner lot with landscaped grounds, this Colonial home contains four bedrooms, two tile baths, maid's accommodations, music, living, dining and breakfast rooms. There is also a two-car heated garage on the lot. The condition of the entire estate reflects the owner's interest in his home and represents an expenditure of $28,000. For good reasons this estate is offered at $12,500.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES



Food Values to be THANKFUL for This THANKSGIVING

BUTTER	FANCY FRESH BROOKSIDE	1 LB ROLL	34c
CHEESE	MILD—WHOLE MILK VARIETY	LB	21c
LARD	PURE REFINED	3 1 LB PKGS	23c
BREAD FLOUR		24½ LB BAG	69c
PASTRY FLOUR		24½ LB BAG	65c
EGGS	FRESH LARGE BROOKSIDE FROM NATIVE FARMS	DOZ	39c

Sweethome Chocolates		1 LB BOX	27c
Millbrook Chocolates	Assorted	1 LB BOX	39c
Thin Mints	A New Candy Treat	1 LB BOX	29c
ALSO A WIDE SELECTION OF BULK VARIETIES Including Old Fashions, Chocolate Cocoanut Balls, Peanut Butter Buds and Many Others		1 LB BULK	19c
Beverages	MILLBROOK - ALL KINDS CONTENTS ONLY	3 28 oz BOTS	25c
Ocean Spray	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 17 oz TINS	21c
Campfire Marshmallows		LB BOX	15c
Snosheen Cake Flour		44 oz PKG	21c
Educator Crax		LB PKG	17c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour		20 oz PKG	8c
Finast Baked Beans		2 28 oz TINS	23c
Mild Cheese	WHOLE MILK VARIETY	LB	23c
Star Sweet Pickles		QT JAR	23c
Seeded Raisins	FANCY	2 15 oz PKGS	15c
Seedless Raisins	FANCY	3 15 oz PKGS	19c
Fancy Currants	NEW CROP PLUMP, TENDER	11 oz PKG	14c
Dromedary Dates	PITTED	2 7¼ oz PKGS	23c
None-Such Mince Meat		2 PKGS	21c
Bell's Seasoning	FOR PERFECT STUFFING	PKG	9c
Eveready	FRUIT COCKTAIL	2 LGE TINS 45c	2 TALL TINS 25c
Finast Squash	FANCY QUALITY PACKED IN MAINE	2 No2½ TINS	19c
Moxie	REFRESHING - DISTINCTIVE PRICE FOR CONTENTS	2 LGE BOTS	25c
Doughnuts	LARGE SIZE PLAIN OR SUGARED	2 DOZ	25c
Grape Juice	RED WING	16 oz BOT 14c	32 oz BOT 25c
Stuffed Olives	SM BOT 12c	MED BOT 21c	LGE BOT 39c
Finast Pitted Dates		2 7¼ oz PKGS	19c
Finast Mince Meat		2 PKGS	19c
Dromedary	ORANGE, LEMON OR CITRON PEEL	2¾ oz TIN	9c

Choice Dark FRUIT CAKES
Made From an old English Recipe

PANTRY SIZE	1 LB 2 ozs EACH	25c
GIFT SIZE	2 LBS 6 ozs EACH	69c
GIFT PACK	4 LBS 8 ozs EACH	99c

Walnuts — DIAMOND BUDDED LB 25c

Mixed Nuts — Choice Assortment LB 25c

Pancake Flour	20oz Pkg	5c
Grapefruit	Finast 2 No2 Tins	19c
Cherries	Maraschino Style 2 5 oz Bots	25c
Burnett's	Vanilla 2oz Bot	25c
Rumford	Baking Powder 12oz TIN	19c
Royal	Baking Powder 6oz Tin	17c
Milk	Evangeline Evaporated 4 Tall Tins	27c
Peaches	Richmond 2 Lge Tins	27c
Peaches	Finast 2 Lge Tins	29c
Hormel Spam	12 oz Tin	25c
Hormel	Spiced Ham 12 oz Tin	25c
Libby's	Corned Beef 12 oz Tin	18c
Cheese	Old Cured Lb	29c
Cheese	Young American Lb	25c
Squash	BG-M One Pie 2 14½ oz Tins	15c
Shredded	Wheat 2 Pkgs	21c
R&R	Plum Puddings No1 Tin	29c
Ketchup	Finast 2 14oz Bots	25c

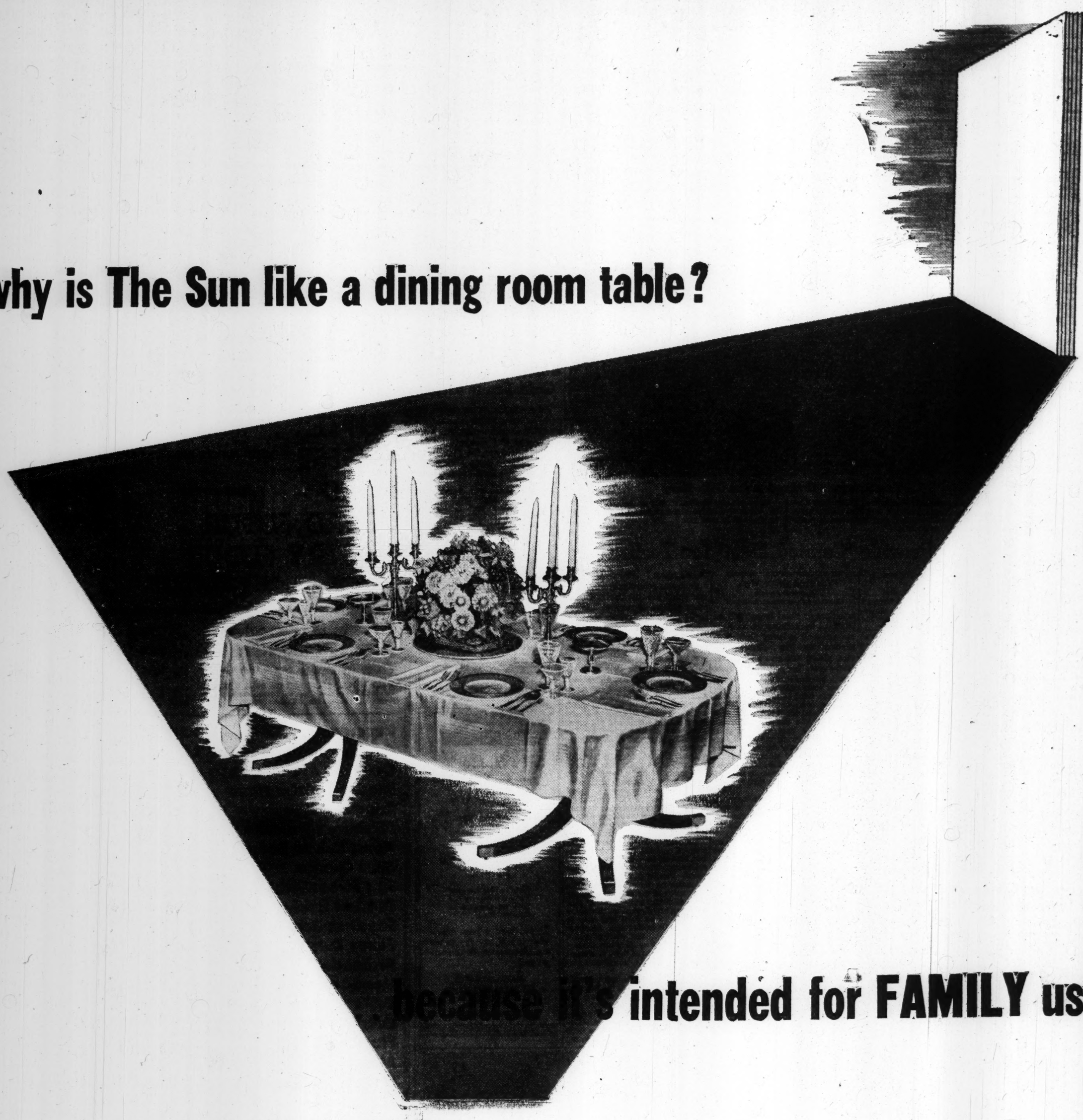
Finast Pure TOMATO JUICE 3 24 oz TINS 20c

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ORANGES	MED. SIZE FLORIDAS	2 DOZ	29c
GRAPEFRUIT	FLORIDAS	4 FOR	15c
GRAPES	EMPEROR	2 LBS	13c
BANANAS	MELORIPE	4 LBS	23c
SQUASH		6 LBS	10c
CELERY	CRISP WHITE	2 2 BCHS	25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

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Commerce and Finance

Dominion Takes Further Steps to Restrict Export of Capital

Business and Industry

Grace States Business Rise On Sound Base

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. gave employees a glimpse of the big producer going full blast and called the business upturn mainly a "natural recovery" after the long depression.

In a message to the 100,000 workers at the numerous Bethlehem metal-making, fabricating and shipbuilding plants, Mr. Grace explained the rapid industrial comeback as follows:

"Shelves were bare of reserve supplies, equipment in many fields was in need of repair, installations of needed facilities had been postponed.

Prefers Peace

"In other words, our whole industrial structure was operating on a hand-to-mouth and minimum requirement basis."

The war, he added, brought a "quick recognition of the fact that the amount of domestic goods on hand was limited," causing the September-October rush of buying to avoid a shortage.

The veteran operating chief of the nation's No. 1 "war baby," as Bethlehem Steel is labelled in Wall Street, again avowed his preference for peace.

"We want peace and the kind of business that goes with peace," he said. "Efforts and money invested for destructive purposes are in the end a complete loss."

He announced, as one of the benefits of business revival, restoration of a 15 per cent cut in pension payments made in 1932. More than 1,700 on the pension rolls will get the increase, it was said.

Asking employees to be "unswerving in our vigilance to prevent any subversive influence from turning us aside from the task in hand," Mr. Grace hinted Bethlehem was against general boosting of steel prices, which has been discussed for sometime in steel circles.

Takes On Workers

Most of Bethlehem's output, he asserted, was going into consumption and did not "represent important demand from the warring countries."

Bethlehem's pay rolls, it was disclosed, are carrying 20,000 more employees than a year ago, with pay rolls in the three months ended Sept. 30 $10,000,000 above the comparable 1938 figure.

Average pay, it was noted, was $7.03 a day, with hourly average rates up to 91.2 cents compared with 69.2 in 1929 and 22 cents in 1914.

Large naval and merchant marine orders have resulted in capacity operations in Bethlehem's important shipbuilding division. An aircraft carrier building at the Fore River Yard, Quincy, Mass., will soon undergo trial.

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated department store sales in the week ended Nov. 11 were 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended Nov. 4 had been 13 per cent above last year, and for the four weeks ended Nov. 11, sales averaged 9 per cent above last year.

Comparison, by Federal Reserve districts, of sales in the week ended in Nov. 11 with the corresponding week last year:

Increases—Boston, 6 per cent; New York, 15; Philadelphia, 19; Cleveland, 16; Richmond, 12; Atlanta, 13; Chicago, 4; and St. Louis, one.

Decreases—Minneapolis, 6 per cent; Kansas City, 6; Dallas, 10, and San Francisco, 14.

Canadian Nickel Firm's Profit Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—International Nickel Co. of Canada in a report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showed consolidated net profit of $8,811,367, equal after preferred dividends to 57 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $8,226,137 or 53 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $7,552,123 or 48 cents a share in the September quarter last year.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, net profit was $26,584,805, equal to $1.72 a common share, against $24,284,374 or $1.56 a share for the like period last year.

S. O. of Indiana Raises Tank Wagon 'Gas' Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced that effective November 22, subnormal tank-wagon prices to dealers and consumers on the three grades of motor gasoline would be one-half cent a gallon higher throughout the lower peninsula of Michigan, except Saginaw, Bay City, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, and Muskegon.

The announcement followed the recent advance in subnormal prices to dealers on motor gasolines in the Detroit metropolitan area.

Cuneo Press Plans New Issue

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of Cuneo Press, Inc., approved an increase in the authorized common stock from 250,000 to 500,000 shares and issuance of two shares for each one now outstanding. This will increase the number outstanding from 178,623 to 357,246 shares.

Economic and Social Upheaval Seen in Europe After the War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Starvation, taxes, unemployment, monetary straits and perhaps violent social upheavals fill Europe's post-war horoscope as seen by a government economist.

The economist, who has studied world economies intensively for more than 30 years—he declined to be quoted by name— predicted Europe's farmers would stand the economic catastrophe best, the upper classes worst.

To a lesser extent, he added, the whole world faces a period of economic attrition and depression after the war, although countries like the United States, Canada and some of the Latin American republics stand to make some offsetting economic gains. He explained that the neutrals will find the belligerents unable to buy as much as formerly. Already, Britain has barred imports of fresh fruits from this country and has cut down on tobacco purchases.

His predictions, given wholly as a guess, were based on the war lasting at least a year. One year of war, he said, would cause "extremely difficult" conditions. More than that would be even worse.

All Are Affected

The principal sufferers were listed as the belligerents—with no distinction as to the winners.

For England he foresaw vast unemployment, terrific taxation, social reforms, increased governmental regimentation and probably large-scale emigration of Britons seeking a new start in the empire's less developed lands.

In France, he said, the reaction may be less violent than in England, primarily because France has a large agricultural population which subsists on its land in pretty much the same way whether times are good or bad. But in France's cities, demands for social reforms may be stronger because Socialism and Communism already have millions of adherents there.

Germany's economic outlook was depicted as "further belt-tightening." The Reich Government already dictates rations, wages, profits, savings and virtually every other form of economic activity. More of this, in his opinion, is to be expected whether the Nazis continue in power or not.

Impoverishment of the belligerents also means impoverishment, the economist explained, for the neighbor neutrals. They will not be able to sell the food, let alone the luxuries, they formerly sold to the present belligerents because the belligerents won't be able to pay for them.

Will there be inflation on the whirlwind scale of post-world Germany?

This expert's answer is "no." Europe, particularly Germany, has learned to prevent outright inflation by governmental intervention in prices, wages and speculation.

But governmental currencies will be shaky for lack of gold backing and because of intolerable debts.

U. S. Has Gold

The United States already owns two-thirds of the world's gold and will own a higher proportion after the war because of English and French purchases here.

Will national debts be repudiated? Probably not. Instead, the belligerents probably will give their citizens the alternative of either paying even more taxes or of accepting less than the stipulated interest for their government bonds.

Perhaps, as already is true in Germany, the people won't be permitted to know just how much the Government owes.

As this economist sees it, the belligerents are using up so much of their materials, labor and wealth in war that it will be impossible to escape economic calamity.

Each country is in somewhat the same position as the man who left a fair-paying job to join the army. Instead of using his time to create wealth, he's using it to destroy wealth—wealth of his enemy and of his own country.

When he comes out of the army, he'll have no savings and perhaps no job. When his country demobilizes, it will have no economic reserves and will find its markets largely destroyed.

The hope of the post-war world, he concluded, may lie in the transfer of populations and building of new industry in less developed countries like those of Latin America.

Canadian Exports To U. S. in October Rise to $90,433,000

OTTAWA (CP)—United Kingdom markets curtailed because of the war, Canada expanded her domestic trade southward to the United States during October with good results, the value of exports during the month rising to $90,433,000 from $88,169,000 in October last year.

While exports to the United Kingdom fell sharply to $25,034,000 from $36,045,000 a year ago, those to the United States jumped to $48,090,000 from $27,994,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports to Japan totaled $2,207,011 compared with $3,241,231 a year ago; Australia was next at $1,962,642 compared with $2,481,549, followed by Newfoundland at $1,291,137 compared with $934,729, Norway $1,280,271 compared with $1,310,150 and British South Africa $1,187,168 compared with $1,216,412.

Exports to other leading countries were as follows, with figures for October, 1938, in brackets: Brazil, $750,568 ($340,495); Argentina, $683,827 ($494,368); New Zealand, $533,426 ($1,337,134); Jamaica, $484,076 ($449,766); Philippine Islands, $470,005 ($164,605); Trinidad and Tobago, $468,253 ($322,541); Belgium, $423,316 ($1,845,995); Netherlands, $393,583 ($1,285,712); Sweden, $385,410 ($529,006); France, $315,800 ($821,363); Cuba, $259,200 ($243,854).

Clearing House Will Omit Examinations

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Clearing House Association announced the decision of its 19 member banks to discontinue the association's customary examination of the members. The vote, said the announcement, was unanimous.

Members proposed the change on the ground that present Federal and state examinations made the association's audit unnecessary.

Imperial Bank of Canada Assets Set a New High

TORONTO (CP)—Profits totaling $966,259 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1939 are reported by Imperial Bank of Canada compared with $961,343 in the previous fiscal year. The annual statement, mailed to shareholders, shows increase of deposits by $20,000,000 and assets at $187,959,829, the highest in the history of the bank.

Cash or its equivalent has not materially altered but there is an increase of more than $10,000,000 each in short and longer-term maturities of dominion and provincial bonds. Current loans are about $6,000,000 higher than formerly.

Treasury Asks Bids on Tin For Army, Navy Reserves

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury asked for bids on more tin to go into the reserve supplies of the Army and Navy.

After buying 1,120,000 pounds of pig tin from Dutch East Indies and Straits Settlement sources, the Treasury asked for new bids on Nov. 28 for 20,000 pounds of Grade A and 200,000 pounds of Grade B tin.

Steel Output Seen Holding to Record Rate Rest of Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Present indications in the steel industry point to maintenance of record output schedules to the end of the year, "Iron Age" said in its weekly survey.

January production will also be high, the magazine said. This week's output was at 93.5 per cent of capacity.

"New orders, as distinguished from specifications being received against old commitments, apparently are heavy enough to support operating rates ranging from 65 per cent to 80 per cent," the survey continued.

"When the heavy backlogs piled up in the last few months in most products are taken into account, strong mill schedules for at least the first part of the first quarter seem assured.

"A decline during the remaining weeks of 1939 in the volume of fresh steel orders is to be expected, but the tonnage of such business probably will be larger than the mills anticipated a month ago, due largely to a desire by steel consumers to keep their inventories up to normal.

"During the last few days, agitation over first quarter steel quotations has subsided, with many observers in the steel industry looking for an early reaffirmation of prices which would show only minor adjustments for the first quarter."

Weakness in the scrap market, "Iron Age" said, apparently had a bearing on some steel producers' price views.

The "Iron Age" scrap composite declined 25 cents to $19.58 a ton. This compared with a high point for the year of $22.50 reached October 3.

Greyhound System Shows Gain in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Greyhound system reported consolidated net income of $7,950,984 for the first nine months of 1939, compared with $6,498,092 for the like period of 1938.

After deductions for preferred and common stocks of subsidiaries consolidated, the net income applicable to stock of the Greyhound Corporation was $5,315,250, equal to $1.92 a common share. This compared with $4,391,251, or $1.59 a share, in the first nine months of 1938.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. Plans New Stock Issues

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co., of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has fined with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement looking toward the issuance of 20,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, $25 par, and 40,000 shares of common, $5 par.

Dan T. Moore, regional SEC administrator, said the registration showed the concern plans to utilize $500,000 raised through the stock issues for additions to its manufacturing and office facilities.

Canada Sets Stiffer Rules On Exchange

OTTAWA (AP)—Evasion of exchange control regulations by indirect methods is to be prevented by a series of new regulations made public by the foreign exchange control board.

Purpose of the board is to prevent unnecessary export of Canadian capital and to conserve the supply of foreign exchange to meet essential requirements.

By virtue of orders in council passed Tuesday the board has issued new orders covering indirect exports of capital, prepayment of freight on exports, export of services, and evasion by change of residence. It is also provided that trial of those charged with violation of the control act may be by indictment instead of by summary proceedings.

Direct exports of capital are prevented under the order by requiring all purchases of foreign exchange to be made through the board, which in general will sell foreign exchange only for current expenditures or to meet payments on debts expressed in foreign currencies.

Need Board's Approval

One new regulation forbids, in general terms, any export of capital unless the approval of the board is obtained, and defines a number of cases which are regarded as constituting an export of capital.

Examples are: The export of property for no payment, or for payment by means of a long-term credit, or for payment for a price which is less than the fair value of the property.

The payment for imports of a price which is more than their fair value; the transfer to non-residents of foreign securities or of property situated abroad for payment of less than its fair value;

The acceptance of Canadian dollars in satisfaction of a debt which is owing in foreign exchange or the relinquishment of any right to foreign exchange.

Exceptions are made with respect to goods sold to the government of a British Empire country or any allied government in the war. The amendments also make clear that it is not intended to interfere with the export of securities beneficially owned by a non-resident or with the transfer to a non-resident of securities or other property beneficially owned by such non-resident.

Another new provision, requires that if freight is to be prepaid on exports the Canadian exporter must recover the amount of the freight from his foreign customer in foreign exchange. This provision was found necessary in order to stop a possible serious drain of foreign exchange through the purchase of Canadian dollars outside Canada by foreign importers and the use of these Canadian dollars to pay for freight on goods exported from Canada.

Exchange for Freight

As the board provides foreign exchange to pay for freight on imports to Canada where such is necessary, it is considered proper that foreign exchange should be obtained for freight on exports from Canada.

Under another regulation power is given to the board to designate non-residents for which payment shall be obtained in foreign exchange instead of in Canadian dollars.

In order to prevent unauthorized transactions in certain currencies, and particularly to prevent the conversion of sterling into United States dollars, except through authorized channels, power also has been given the board to prescribe the particular foreign currencies which shall or shall not be received in connection with exports and other transactions involving foreign exchange.

Another amendment is designed to require a non-resident, becoming a resident of Canada after the coming into force of the foreign exchange control order, to declare his holdings of foreign exchange and foreign securities in the same manner as other residents. Conversely, in order to prevent residents evading the provisions of the order by taking up residence in a foreign country and claiming exemption to which genuine non-residents are entitled, it is provided that a resident of Canada cannot become a non-resident insofar as concerns the foreign exchange control order except with the approval of the board.

Kahler Pleads Guilty To Fraud and Conspiracy

NEW YORK (AP)—Harry A. Kahler, former chairman of the board of directors of the New York Title & Trust Co., now in process of liquidation, pleaded guilty to an indictment for mail fraud and conspiracy.

Mr. Kahler entered his plea as the Federal Government called its first witness in the trial on similar charges of the New York Title & Trust Co., five affiliated companies and four individuals.

Judge Henry W. Goddard postponed sentencing of Mr. Kahler until conclusion of the trial.

When the State Superintendent of Insurance took over management of the New York Title & Trust to liquidate it, some $720,000,000 of mortgage certificates were outstanding. No estimate has been made of the loss to the investing public.

Takes Higher Post



Dr. C. Lalor Burdick

Chemist and executive of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. since 1928, has been appointed assistant to the President, succeeding Henry B. du Pont, who was recently advanced to Vice-President and member of the executive committee.

Shipping Shortage Problem of Larger U. S.-S. A. Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The immediate problem of expanded trade between the United States and South America is the provision of adequate carrying tonnage. The majority of the 10 States south of Panama have experienced difficulties in their domestic and foreign commerce through the shipping shortage occasioned by the war.

The problem, however is a temporary one, because American waters, with their prospects of safe maritime routes, are attractive to ship operators. Sheer geography explains this as well as a certain political value attaching to the "safety belt" agreed on at the Panama Conference.

The early shortage was caused by the withdrawal of British ships from the carrying trade between North and South America and the disruption of European business. Domestic economy was affected in those countries with long littorals when national vessels were tempted to vacate the coastal trade for more remunerative runs to neighboring countries. The Peruvian Government attributed an internal "sugar crisis" to maritime carriage restrictions.

After the sharp rises occurring at the outbreak of war, South American operators do not expect any substantial fluctuations in freight rates. Rather do they anticipate relative stability. North American yards are building additional merchantmen for all-American services. One line will augment its Pacific coast services with four standard type ships.

On the east coast, for services between the United States and Argentina and Brazil, new ships are entering the trade every week. The increased business, encouraged by trade pacts as much as by war, justifies expanded shipping arrangements and is expected to prevent any lowering of rates.

Int'l Nickel Shows Gain in Quarter Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited and subsidiries for the three months ended September 30, 1939, according to report issued by Robert C. Stanley, Chairman and President, showed a net profit of $8,811,368 after all charges, depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividend requirements, to 57 cents a share on the 14,584,025 no par common shares outstanding.

This compares with a net profit of $8,226,138 or 53 cents a common share in the preceding quarter, $9,547,300 or 62 cents a share in the three months ended March 31, 1939, and $7,552,123 or 48 cents a share in the third quarter of 1938.

For the nine months ended September 30, 1939, net profit was $26,584,806, equal to $1.72 a share on the common, compared with $24,284,374 or $1.56 a share in the like period of a year ago, and $38,944,380 or $2.57 a share for the corresponding period in 1937.

Results of operations for the third quarter are again expressed in United States dollars, in accordance with the usual accounting practice of the company, transactions in orther currencies being converted at the month-end rates.

Disston Firm Announces Plans for Expansion

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., announce plans for a $250,000 addition to their plant to meet increasing orders for light armor plate for tanks and airplanes.

Horace Disston, an official of the company, said orders from the United States Government "have been coming in so fast that we cannot meet requirements in our present quarters." He said the new addition would cost about $65,000, with the balance of the cost representing machinery to equip the building.

The improvements will add 60 additional workers to the plant's present force of approximately 2,000, Mr. Disston said.

British Seek 200,000 Tons Of U. S. Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Government is now attempting to buy, for delivery in the near future, 200,000 tons of steel ingots and semi-finished steel in the United States market, financial sources in touch with the steel industry said.

The dollar value of orders being placed or about to be placed was estimated at between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. Some contracts reputedly were closed this week. British orders are now placed through Arthur Purvis, director general of the British purchasing commission in the United States. Mr. Purvis last Friday set up offices in the British consulate general here.

The British Government made inquiries for an identical amount of steel just after the outbreak of war, based on last June's export quotations, but when leading steel companies raised export price quotations to the official (if not the prevailing) domestic level, the British offer was withdrawn from the United States market without explanation.

At the time, the act of the British representatives caused wide speculation in financial circles here as to the seriousness of the current world war.

Subsequent events indicated, however, it might have been part of a general allied policy, according to the same sources, to pretend not to be eager for United States goods, in order to keep prices down.

It was said England had enough steel on hand to last at least through six months of serious warfare. Recent advices from abroad have indicated England is still offering steel for export, these sources said, although it was assumed that policy might be partly due to political and foreign exchange exigencies.

Early this week England was reported to have ordered $15,000,000 in scrap iron here, delivery to be made over a 12-months' period.

Since some steel orders for United States firms are now being accepted only on the basis of first quarter and even second quarter delivery, it was assumed that the British order might be some time in getting acceptances at present price levels.

First quarter price schedules may be announced now any day. Some steel sources anticipated slight increases, although federal officials suggested recently in Washington any substantial first quarter increases would be looked upon with disfavor.

Canadian Newsprint Output in October Is Well Above 1938

MONTREAL (CP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian mills in October totalled 280,935 tons, compared with exports of 289,260 tons, thereby reducing stocks on hand during the month by 8,275 tons, it was reported. In the corresponding period a year ago, production amounted to 254,872 tons and shipments to 255,100 tons.

During October the industry in Canada operated at 77.5 per cent of capacity, against 72.7 per cent in September and 72 per cent a year ago.

Production of United States mills totalled 78,591 tons, but this fell short of shipments by 773 tons. Newfoundland shipments to overseas markets dropped from 21,008 to 8,786 tons, while exports to the United States rose to 10,518 tons, 4,301 more than a year ago.

For the 10 months ended Oct. 31, Canadian production totalled 2,339,884 tons, an increase of 7.8 per cent over the corresponding 1938 period. Shipments amounted to 2,308,713 tons, up 13.9 per cent.

Court Awards $7,000,000 To U. S. Against Calif. S. O.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed an award of about $7,000,000 to the Federal Government against the Standard Oil Company of California in connection with oil fields in the Elk Hills District of Kern County, now a Naval oil reserve.

The case grew from the action of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes who held in 1935 that the Elk Hills land never should have been deeded to the State of California as a school grant in 1903, and subsequently, never should have been acquired by Standard Oil.

Secretary Ickes contended the original deed was not legal because it was known at that time the land was rich in mineral deposits.

The court held, in effect, that Secretary Ickes' decision was correct, and that Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich of Los Angeles held rightfully in awarding the government $6,214,102, plus interest from date of judgment, nearly two years ago.

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Roy M. Green

Appointed Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Green has been General Agent of the FCA in Wichita, Kan.

Tax on Export Of Capital From Mexico Repealed

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The official Gazette says a law to repeal the 4 per cent tax on capital sent out of Mexico would become effective Monday, Nov. 27.

The repeal, passed by the Senate Oct. 7, was designed to encourage investment of foreign capital in Mexico.

The law setting up the tax was designed to prevent flight of capital out of the country. Money earned in Mexico and sent to other countries bore the tax, except when it was for import of goods sold in Mexico or for raw materials used in manufacturing processes.

Shortly after the tax was set up a few years ago a "black market" on foreign currencies was established where foreign currencies usually could be sold at slightly above the regular rates because purchasers could evade the tax.

Roads Expect To See Profit For Year 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite a deficit of $91,765,684 in the first six months, the nation's $26,000,000,000 railroad industry now confidently expects to end 1939 with a profit of $65,000,000 to $80,000,000.

The latest report of the Association of American Railroads shows a nine-month deficit, after fixed charges, of $33,267,000 for Class I railroads, but informed railroad men predicted today that continued favorable business in October was more than sufficient to put them in the black. With profits practically assured for November and December, they expect the carriers not only to offset their losses, but also to earn a substantial profit.

After six consecutive money losing months, the business upturn gave the carriers a net income after fixed charges of nearly $6,500,000 in July. This increased to $10,053,000 in August and $41,078,000 in September.

The Class I railroads ended 1938 with a deficit of $123,471,074 after running behind $180,021,199 in the first six months, compared with this year's six-month deficit of $91,765,684.

Profits were reported in 1935, 1936 and 1937, and losses in the three preceding years.

In 1935 the Claass I carriers had a profit of $7,539,127, 1936, $164,630,041; 1937, $98,057,740.

The deficit for 1932 totaled $139,203,821; 1933, $5,862,836, and 1934, $16,887,078.

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Do you want ALL-WINTER RADIATOR PROTECTION FOR ONLY $1.50?



HERE'S THE WAY many car owners do it every year! They put in a couple of quarts of DuPont "Zerone" early in the season for protection against rusting and the sudden cold snaps they know will come.

When winter gets down to real business, they add sufficient "Zerone" to protect them to lower temperatures. A total of six quarts, put in as needed, can protect a car with an average size cooling system for the entire winter. And six quarts of "Zerone" cost only $1.50! Just one gallon of "Zerone" protects an average size cooling system (15 quarts) to 1°. Five quarts would protect it to —12°; six quarts to —27°!

You may need a little more or less, depending on the condition and capacity of your car radiator and the severity of winter in your neighborhood. But you can be sure that the unusual efficiency of Du Pont "Zerone" will save you real money.

PROTECTS AGAINST RUST AND CORROSION

"Zerone" in a clean cooling system prevents rust and corrosion, which reduce operating efficiency. Tests prove "Zerone" gives better dissipation of engine heat, helps avoid power losses. Protect your car with "Zerone" anti-rust anti-freeze this very day! Remember, it's only $1.00 a gallon, 25¢ a quart.

DU PONT ONLY $1 A GALLON

ZERONE

Anti-Rust ANTI-FREEZE

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Wednesday's sales 567,160
1939 volume to date 240,332,175
1938 volume to date 264,418,116

Leaders Off 1 To 4 Points; Trading Small

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Stocks suffered a spill in today's market after an early attempt to rally the list failed to arouse any real enthusiasm.

While offerings were relatively small, losses of 1 to 4 points predominated for steels, motors and aircrafts near the final hour. Minor declines elsewhere were the rule. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

Until after noon, setbacks were in minor fractions for the most part, with scattered gains in evidence for special favorites.

The slipup followed the President's conference at Warm Springs in which he indicated some consideration was being given to the matter of taxes to raise around $500,000,000 for defense purposes. He stressed, at the same time, that nothing had been decided upon.

Principal losers included Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, General Motors, and North American Aviation.

Bonds Moderately Lower

Moderate selling pressure appeared in the bond market in late trading today bringing losses of fractions to around a point to most of the active issues. Exceptions were found in New York City tractions and some foreign dollar loans.

Going into the final hour losers included International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Bucking the trend for gains up to 2 points were Brooklyn City Railroad 5s, Norway 6s, International Railways of Central America 6½s, and Kings County Elevated 4s. U. S. Governments ranged between declines of 9-32 of a point to gains of 5-32.

Wheat Irregular In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled a cent a bushel after midsession today following weakness of the securities market, but then recovered much of the loss.

Helping to bolster values after the slump was the fact that estimates of wheat production in Argentina and the United States were lowered. Cables indicated harvest returns in Argentina have been very disappointing, while a leading cash grain house said present indications for the 1940 U. S. winter wheat crop point to the smallest production since the turn of the century.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ lower than Wednesday, December 88¼, May 85¾-⅞; Corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, December 50¼-⅜, May 52⅜-½; oats ⅛ off to ⅜ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Domestic rails captured attention in the stock market today as brisk demand lifted closing prices to the day's best levels. Argentine carriers followed a similar trail. Industrial leaders attracted a broader following as the session progressed and buying came in from provincial centers. Renewed strength in raw rubber spurred inquiry for securities affected and other commodity stocks were well maintained. British Government bonds and international stocks stayed in the background.

Paris: Higher prices were the rule in an active session today. Rentes closed 20 to 80 centimes higher and other gainers included Bank of France, Schneider Steel and Canadian Pacific.

Amsterdam: The bourse closed with a steady undertone today after early shakiness. Demand for American shares improved near the close.

Liverpool: Cotton futures regained some of Thursday's losses today, closing 9 to 12 points higher. Although Bombay sold again, short covering and trade calling bolstered the market.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 24

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	.$3.91	$3.93¼	$8.2397
Cables	3.91	3.93¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0222	.02234	†
Belgium—belga	.1657	.1656	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2245	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2274	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.3960
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*†	.2335	.2335	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1690	.1690	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2346	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2469	*
Shanghai—dol	.0825	.0875	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4600	.4620	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8625	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. ‖Nominal.

Investment Policy Bulletin

NEW YORK—The investment advisory department of Arnott, Baker & Co., Inc., has prepared for distribution a pamphlet entitled "War and Investment Policy," which contains suggestions on shaping investment programs to war-time trends.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	67	66½	66½	—1
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	50½	50½	50½	N'v 22
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 20
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	5	16¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	5	55¾	55	55¼	—1¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	12	1⅛	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	1	7	7	7	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	17	17	17	— ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
117⅜	63¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	175	173¼	173¼	—1¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1)	21	13½	13⅜	13½	N'v 21
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	20	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	66⅜	65	65	N'v 21
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	4	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¾
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57	56½	56½	—1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	38⅝	37	37⅛	—2⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	6	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	45¾	45½	45½	— ½
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	6	111	110	110¾	+ ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	N'v 22
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	33¼	32¾	32¾	—1¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	6	58¾	53½	53½	—1½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	11	23¾	22½	22½	—1¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	125	124	125	+ 3½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	8¼	8	8	N'v 20
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12⅛	12	12	— ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3	3	3	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	5	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	14	24½	23	23	— ½
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	41	30⅝	28½	29¼	— ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	13	27	26	26	+1
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	8	6	4¾	5¾	— ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	—1
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	13	55⅛	55	55	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 18
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	24¼	24	24	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	59	59	59	N'v 22
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	12	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40⅛	24⅞	Am Metal (¾g)	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	+3⅝
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
58¾	32	A P L$6pf(4.80k)	28	58⅞	57¾	57¾	— ¼
48¾	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	26	49	47	47½	— ½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	148	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	21	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	3	73¾	72	72	—2
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12⅛	12	12	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	29	53¼	51½	51½	—1
142⅞	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	+1¼
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	19	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	N'v 21
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 22
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	21½	21¼	21½	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	N'v 22
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	N'v 10
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	19	170	169	169⅜	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82¾	82	82	— ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	11	84¼	83½	83¾	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	149	149	N'v 22
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	6	5⅜	5¾	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	13	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	9	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	49	46½	46½	—2¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	19	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	—1
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	59	32½	31¼	31¼	—1⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅞
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	8	22⅜	22½	22½	— ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 22
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104	104	104	N'v 21
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48¾	48¼	48¼	—1⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	6	39¼	39	39	— ½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	N'v 21
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 20
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¾
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	N'v 22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	76	75	75	N'v 21
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	34	27¾	26⅛	26⅝	—1⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	55	55	55	—3
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	26	25	25	— ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	N'v 21
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	10	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ¾
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 14
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	67½	67½	67½	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 20
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	96	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	20	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	23	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
30½	17¼	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	9	16¾	16	16	—1¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (⅛g)	2	16½	16	16	— ½
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	N'v 20
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	34	30	28¾	29	— ⅝
22	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	42	42	42	— ½
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	69	63⅞	81	81	—2⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	5	27½	27	27	
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	18	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	32	32	32	— ¾
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	32	26⅝	25¼	25½	—1⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	22	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	12	26¼	25¼	25½	— ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 22
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	13	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¾
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
11½	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	11½	11½	11½	N'v 21
14⅝	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	144	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	20	46½	45½	46½	+1
44	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	19	46¾	45½	46¾	+1¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	10	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
41	31½	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	— ½
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	15	24⅞	24	24	— ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	33	6⅛	5¾	5¾	
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	25	24½	24½	N'v 22
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	26	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	N'v 22
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	17	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	10	16⅜	16	16	N'v 20
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	5	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
53	48½	Calif o pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	N'v 20
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	12	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 26
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅞
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	6	3⅛	3	3	
94½	63½	Case (J I) Co	1	72	72	72	
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	15	55	53¼	53¼	—1
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	N'v 14
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	11	26¼	25½	25⅜	— ¾
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	N'v 22
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	3⅜	3½	3½	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	N'v 22
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	39¼	38	38	—1
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	2	19½	19½	19½	N'v 21
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	1	25½	25¼	25¼	N'v 22
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	18½	18½	18½	N'v 22
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	36	43	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅞
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	N'v 21
27½	18¾	Chi & E Ill pf	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	N'v 17
4	1⅜	Chi & N West	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 22
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	13	12½	12½	— ⅞
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	8	15¾	14¾	14¾	—1¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	N'v 21
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	126	88⅛	84½	85	—3½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 22
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4	4	4	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	33¼	32	32	— ½
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—1
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	8	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
36¾	21	Cluett Pea(¾g)	46	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	122	122	122	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	38	16¼	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	3	105	105	105	N'v 21
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	5	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¾
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20½	19½	19½	— ⅞
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	7	24	23⅜	23⅜	
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	3	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
9	51	Col Gas & El	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	85	84½	85	N'v 22
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	8	19½	19½	19½	—2
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92½	52½	52½	— ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	4	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	N'v 17
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	52⅛	51⅜	51⅜	— ¾
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	86	15¾	13	13¼	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	67	66½	66½	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	106	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	N'v 22
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	17	25⅜	25	25	— ¼
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	2	7½	7¼	7½	N'v 22
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	22	29⅛	28¼	28½	— ½
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	21	7⅞	7¼	7½	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	61	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 22
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	8	5⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅝
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	19	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf(6k)	2	95¾	95½	95¾	N'v 22
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	11	43¾	43

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Merger Plan Is Announced For Agfa Ansco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A proposal for the merging of the Agfa Ansco Corp., maker of photographic materials and film, and the General Aniline & Film Corp., which owns 81 per cent of the Agfa Ansco stock, will be presented to stockholders of the companies December 28.

D. A. Schmitz, President of General Aniline & Film announced the merger plan and said the proposal was in line with a policy of simplification of corporate structure.

Under the proposed plan one share of Class A common stock of General Aniline & Film would be exchanged for each three common shares of Agfa Ansco. Agfa Ansco has 480,000 common shares outstanding, of which General Aniline owned 389,212 shares at latest reports. This would require distribution of about 30,393 Class A shares of General Aniline among the minority stockholders of Agfa Ansco. General Aniline had 500,938 no-par Class A and 3,000,000 Class B shares outstanding on March 31 last.

Upon consummation of the merger Agfa Ansco would continue under the same management as before and would be operated as the Agfa Ansco Division of General Aniline. W. H. Bennett, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; William C. Breed of Breed, Abbott & Morgan; W. P. Pickhardt, Chairman of Agfa Ansco, and Ernst Schwartz, President, would be added to the board of General Aniline, increasing its membership to 12 persons.

It is understood that a large part of the stock of General Aniline is owned by European interests, with I. G. Chemie of Switzerland one of the principal foreign holding companies. General Aniline and certain subsidiaries are under contract with I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., of Germany for exploitation of its patents in this country.

W. C. Teagle, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Edsel B. Ford, President of the Ford Motor Car Company, were instrumental in causing creation of American I. G. Chemical in 1929. Mr. Ford is now a director of General Aniline. The Standard Oil interests are represented by E. M. Clark, former Vice-President of the New Jersey company.

Other directors of General Aniline are H. Aickelin, Vice-President; R. Hut, Vice-President; W. R. vom Rath, Vice-President and Secretary; W. E. Weiss, Chairman of Sterling Products, Inc.; H. S. Williamson, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Mr. Schmitz.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	.88¼	.88¾	.87½	.88¼	.88⅜
May	.86	.86½	.85½	.85¾	.86
July	.83⅞	.84⅛	.82⅞	.83½	.83¾
	Corn				
December	.50¼	.50⅞	.50⅛	.50¼	.50⅜
May	.52⅜	.52⅝	.52⅛	.52⅜	.52⅜
July	.53	.53⅛	.52¾	.52⅞	.52⅞
	Oats				
December	.37⅝	.38	.37⅝	.37⅝	.37½
May	.35⅞	.36	.35⅝	.36	.35¾
July	.32⅛	.32¼	.31⅝	.31⅞	.32
	Rye				
December	.51½	.51¾	.50⅞	.51¼	.51¼
May	.53½	.53⅝	.52⅞	.53¼	.53⅛
July	.53½	.53⅞	.53	.53⅝	.53¼

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 1 compared with comparable date a year ago:

Receipts $6,824,251.46 ($16,864,686.78); expenditures $17,324,232.39 ($43,320,920.31); net balance $2,238,244,119.23 ($2,514,670,-221.59); working balance included $1,535,-945,990.67 ($1,899,200,051.97); customs receipts for month $20,485,335.16 ($13,-699,955.72); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,105,164,964.95 ($2,155,465,438.17); expenditures $3,693,182,882.49 ($3,470,912,-722.66); excess of expenditures $1,588,017,-917.54 ($1,314,547,284.49); gross debt $41,-279,222,164.75 ($38,557,221,017.56); increase over previous day $2,998,425.93; gold assets $17,245,372,874.89 ($14,201,247,613.99).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s 43-40 June	102.18	102.18	102.18
3 3¼s 41	105.7	105.7	105.7
2 3¼s 45-43	109.17	109.17	109.17
5 3¼s 46-44	110.1	110	110
3 2¾s 47-45	108	108	108
3 3s 48-46	109.28	109.28	109.28
5 3⅛s 49-46	110.12	110.12	110.12
2 4¼s 52-47	119.6	119.6	119.6
2 2s 47	104.2	104.2	104.2
1 2½s 53-49	104.14	104.14	104.14
25 2½s 52-50	104.18	104.18	104.18
100 2¾s 54-51	105.29	105.29	105.29
2 3s 55-51	108.26	108.26	108.26
13 2⅞s 60-55	106.16	106.10	106.10
5 2¾s 63-58	105	105	105
67 2¾s 65-60	104.30	104.25	104.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s 47-42	105.14	105.14	105.14
2 3s 49-44	107.19	107.16	107.16

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	107.9	107.9	107.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79¼	79½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	72	72	72
7 Alleghany 5s 50 st	43¾	43½	43½
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	106¼	106	106¼
14 Allied Strs 4½s 51	96	95	96
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	111	110¾	111
44 Am & For P5s 2030	63½	62	62
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103⅜	103½
25 Am T&T 5½s 43	109½	109¼	109¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108	108¼
6 Am WW&E 6s 75	108½	107¾	107¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107¼	107	107
39 Ang C Nitra deb '67	39	38	39
10 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
27 Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	98½	99⅛
21 AT&SF 4s '95	107¼	107	107
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	91	90½	91
41 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95	94½	95
23 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103¼	103½
14 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	79¼	79	79
1 A C Line 4½s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	39½	39½	39½
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	31	31	31
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	67½	68
11 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	66½	66½	66½
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	26⅝	26¼	26¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27½	27½	27½
34 B&O 5s '96 F	27	26¼	26¼
4 B&O 5s '96 F ct	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
14 B&O cv 4½s '60	18½	18	18
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	18	18	18
15 B&O 1st 4s '48	65¼	65½	65½
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60	60	60
6 B&O S W 5s '89	47⅝	47½	47½
9 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116½	116¼	116½
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129⅜	129¼	129¼
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	107⅝	107¾
5 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
23 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¼	99¾	99¾
34 Boston&Me 5s '67	45	44½	44½
24 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	45	44⅜	44⅜
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	45½	45	45
3 Bkly Qlty&R 6s '41	64	61¼	64
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	81¾	80	80
343 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	82¼	81	81
1 BklynQuC&Sb cn 5s '41	40	40	40
36 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	86	85¼	85¾
19 Bkly U Gas 5s '47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112½	112½	112½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	40½	40½	40½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102¼	102	102
1 Can Sou 5s '62	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104½	104½	104½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103¼	103	103
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104	104	104
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103¼	102¾	102¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103¼	102¾	102¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11 Can Nor 6½s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Can Pac 5s '44	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	80	80	80
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	72	72	72
15 Can Pac 4s prep	64	63	63
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	108	108	108
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	85	85	85
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	90	90	90
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	109½	109½	109½
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	53⅞	54
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74	74¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 reg	70	70	70
1 CERR&B of Ga 5s' 42	58½	58½	58½
6 Cen RR N J 5s '87	17	16⅞	16⅞
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 ChampP&F 3¾s&4¼s'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98½	98½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E'	98⅞	98¾	98¾
3 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	104½	104½
16 Chi G Alton 3s '49	11½	11½	11½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89⅛	89	89
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	83	83	83
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92	92
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
43 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¼	97¼
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18¼	18	18¼
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18	18	18
25 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23½	22¾	22¾
37 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¾	7½	7½
32 CMSP&P 3½s 2000	2¼	2	2⅛
26 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	26	25½	25½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89C	27¼	27	27
25 CM&SJ gen 4s '89	25	24⅞	24⅞
14 Chi&NW 6½s'36	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	9⅝	10
1 Vhi&NW gm 5s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
15 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
12 Chi&NW 4½s '37	15½	15	15½
56 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 CRI&P 4s '83	15¼	15	15
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6⅜	6½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
21 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92¼	91¾	91¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	55½	55½	55½
2 CleCliv&Tw 5½s'52	91½	91	91
13 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81⅜	80¾	80¾
10 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75⅜	75	75
1 Col F&I 5s '70	70½	70½	70½
6 Col & So 4½s '80	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103¾	103⅝	103¾
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104¼
7 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	109½	109¾	109½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 's 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
103 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	124¼	123¾	123¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	108¼	107¾	107¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	107¾	108¼
11 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104½	104	104½
2 Con Rys 4s'54	17	17	17

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109	109	109
17 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106	106	106
24 Container 5s'43	102	101⅞	101⅞
13 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	110⅜	110	110
7 Crown Cork 4½s'48	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	64⅜	64	64
3 D G & E 5s'51	106½	106½	106½
1 D & R G 4½s'36	9	9	9
3 D & R G 4s'36	9	9	9
1 D & R G West 5s'78	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Det Ed 4½s'61	110½	110½	110½
3 Det Ed 4s'65	111¾	111⅛	111⅛
2 Dow Chem 3s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
1 Ed Ill NY 5s'95	140	140	140
33 Erie rfg 5s'67	16¼	16¼	16¼
40 Erie rfg 5s'75	16¼	16	16
42 Erie 1st 4s'96	49	49	49
40 Erie gen lien 4s'96	23	22	22
5 Fairbnuks Morse 4s'56	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104¼	104¼	104½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s'42	104½	104½	104½
38 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	106¼	106⅛	106¼
9 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8½	8½	8½
11 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	106½	106½	106½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	73½	73½	73½
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104½	104⅜	104⅜
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	89⅛	89	89⅛
16 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82⅜	82½	82½
30 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82⅜	82½	82½
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	105½	105	105
29 Gt Nor 4s '46G	102½	102¼	102⅜
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¼	90¾	90¾
5 Gt Nor 3⅜s'67	73⅞	73¾	73¾
7 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Gulf Stl Utl 3½s '69	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	74½	74½	74½
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	37	37	37
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	45¾	45¾	45¾
19 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14½	14	14
10 Ill Bell Tel3½s'70B	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s'52	45	45	45
6 Ill Cen 4s'66	48¼	46	46
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50	50	50
4 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	48½	48½	48½
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	51	50	50
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	47¾	47¾	47¾
9 Ill Steel 4½s'40	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
14 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107¾	107¼	107¼
36 Interb R Tr 7s'32	73½	73	73
66 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73½	73	73
37 Interb R Tr 6s'32	33½	32½	32½
48 Interb R Tr rfg5s'66ct	75	74½	74½
128 Interb Rail rfg 5s'66	75	74	74¼
2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	59	58½	59
2 Int Paper 6s'55	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 Int Paper 5s '47	102	101⅜	102
20 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	94	94	94
32 Int T&T 4½s'52	45½	44⅝	44⅝
1 Int T&T 5s '55	49	49	49
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95	95	95
5 K C South 3s '50	68⅛	68¼	68¼
1 K C South 3s '50	66	66	66
7 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104⅞	104½	104⅞
26 Kings Co Elec 4s 49	85	85	85
1 Kippers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Kresge Found 4s 45	105	104¾	104¾
1 Kresge Found 3½s 47	105	105	105
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	44	44	44
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
46 Lackaro N 5½s 75	35	34¾	35
1 Leh ValNY 4½s 40 asd	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	17	16¼	16¼
1 Lehv Val 4½s 2003 asdreg	14½	14½	14½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16⅞	16½	16½
1 Liquid Carb 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Loews 3½s 46	103⅛	103	103⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
18 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	94	83¾	94
1 Lou Gas & El 5s 2003 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Louis&N un 4s 40 101⅞	101	9-32	101 9-32
16 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80½	80¼	80½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	80½	80½	80½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53½	53½	53½
69 Manhat Ry 4s '90	78	77	77
93 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	78	77¾	78
11 Manhat Ry 4s 2013 ct	42¾	42½	42¾
7 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	43	42¾	43
4 Marion StShov6s'47	69	69	69
4 Market St Ry 7s '40	5¼	4	4
4 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107½	105	105
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¼	101	101
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	5½	5	5
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9½	9⅛	9⅛
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	31½	30	30
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17½	17½	17½
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
19 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14⅞	14¾	14¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	3¾	3¾
23 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	33	32¾	32¾
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	77½	77½	77½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39	39	39
22 Mor & Essex3½s2000	41½	40½	40½
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Nassau El 4s '51	42¼	42¼	42⅞
15 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51 ww	106½	106¼	106¼
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Natl Steel 3s '65	101⅛	101⅜	101½
5 N Eng RR 5s '45	36	35¾	35¾
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	34¾	34¾	34¾
6 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	107½	107½	107½
17 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
5 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	99½	99½	99½
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¾	64¼	64¼
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56¾	56	56
11 NYC cn 4s '98	59½	59	59⅛
10 NYC 3¾s'46	77½	77	77½
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	63	63	63
6 NYC & HR 4s '42	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	61½	61½	61½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67½	66½	67¼
35 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
15 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	81¼	81	81
5 N Y Ch & St Ll½s'47	85½	85½	85½
13 NY Edis 4¼s '65	108¼	108½	108½
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116¼	116¼	116¼
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19⅛	19	19
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	29	28¾	28¾
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18⅞	18	18
10 NYNH&H 4s '55	17½	17	17
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	17⅛	17	17
6 NYNH&H 3½s '54	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16	16	16
17 NY Steam 3½s '63	105	104¾	105
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9½	9½	9½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 NiagaraFallsP 3½s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103	103	103
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅛	57¾	57¾
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	69½	69	69
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	38	38	38
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
23 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	106½	106½	106½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117¼	117¼	117¼
30 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
6 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	77½	77	77
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	110¼	110	110¼
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110	110½

Carloadings Drop 1.9 P. C. in Week; 17.4 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 771,404 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 18.

This was a decrease of 14,557 cars, or 1.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 114,338, or 17.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 126,477, or 19.6 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	—Incre'se over— Last wk.	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous frgt	316,195	953	48,972
Less than c'lot mds	158,028	1,293	4,037
Coal	151,046	†4,625	17,857
Grain & grain prod	36,897	†800	780
Livestock	15,904	†1,746	†2,153
Forest products	35,612	†211	7,056
Ore	45,635	†10,241	32,786
Coke	12,087	820	5,000

†Decrease.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8.75	Bos & Albany	84¾	84	84	85
8.00	Bos Edison	146	144¼	144¼	145½
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	44½	44½	44⅞
1.60	Bos Ter-Trav	20	19¾	19¾	20¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	12	12	12	12
..	Bos & M st D pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
..	Bos & Prov	20¼	20¼	20½	20⅛
..	Copper Range	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛
..	East Gas&Fuel	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
..	East Gas&Fuel pf	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	22
..	E G&F pr pf	39¾	38½	38½n	40½
..	E M SR 1st pf	60	60	60	60
..	Eastern SS	4¼	4	4	4¼
1.00b	Employrs Group	22½	22¼	22⅜	22½
2.50	First Nat Stors	47½	47	47	46⅞
.60	Loew's Boston	14½	14	14	14
..	Mass Util Assoc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
..	Mergenthaler	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
1.15	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
4.50a	N E Tel & Tel	127½	126¼	126¼	126½
..	North Butte	60c	60c	60c	60c
..	Old2Colony	30c	30c	30c	32c
..	Pac Mills	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16½
..	Quincy Min pd	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
.40	Shawmut Assn	11	11	11	11
	Suburb Elec	70c	70c	70c	70c
1.25a	Torrington	30½	30	30	30⅜
2.50	Unit Shoe M	81½	80⅝	81	81
..	Warren Bros	1¾	1¾	1¾	2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.65	9.75	9.55	9.73	9.68
Jan.	9.59	9.63	9.48	9.63	9.58
Mar.	9.44	9.54	9.36	9.54	9.48
May	9.22	9.31	9.13	9.31	9.24
July	8.95	9.01	8.85	9.01	8.97
Oct. (new)	8.55	8.56	8.46	8.56	8.60
Spots	9.94, nominal.				

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Decembe	13.77	13.94	13.77	13.86	13.79
March	14.15	14.28	14.15	14.20	14.14
June	14.53	14.55	14.45	14.45	14.44

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	20.55	20.60	20.38	20.41	20.45
March	19.45	19.50	19.37	19.40	19.34

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Denmark 6s42	83⅜	83	83⅜
16 Denmark 4½s 62	60	59⅝	59⅝
1 Dom 5½s 42	71	71	71
1 GerCRgrBk6s60Jul	13	13	13
7 GerCAgrBk6s60	10	9⅞	10
8 Ger Govt 5½s 65	9	9	9
28 Ger Gov 7s 49	10	9¾	9¾
2 Heidel 7½s 50	9	9	9
6 Helsingfors 6½s 60	80	80	80
1 Hung Mun 7½s 45	8	8	8
55 Italy 7s 1951	63	62¾	63
3 Japan 6½s 54	78	78	78
4 Japan 5½s 65	61⅞	61½	61½
11 Medellin Mun 6½s54	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
5 Mendoza Prov 4s 51	72	72	72
15 N Sou Wales 5s 58	77	77	77
6 Norway 6s 44

Neutrals Avoid Action Displeasing to Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

amination of all shipping and the confiscation of contraband cargoes—outbound from now on as well as inbound. This plays havoc with foreign commerce, not only of the Low Countries, but of some of the Scandinavian neutrals as well.

On the other hand Germany's attempted "continental blockade" of Britain tends to disrupt virtually all the trade of the Baltic neutrals with the outer world, and also affects the commerce of other neutrals such as the Low Countries.

Furthermore the Reich's threats from without are combined with pressure from within to make neutrality doubly precarious and uncomfortable, particularly in the case of Holland, Belgium, and Denmark. One hears here of incidents which hint at the force of this German pressure in the Netherlands, on the press, and financial and industrial circles; and apparently reliable reports are steadily reaching here of the same sort of pressure being increasingly applied by the National Socialists in Belgium and Denmark, and to a lesser extent in Norway and Sweden.

Guard Against Nazi Coup

It is learned here on good authority, for instance, that the reason why military guards were recently put at all public buildings, legations, and Government offices was the apprehension that Nazi sympathizers in the Netherlands would attempt a coup from the inside synchronized with a German attack on the frontier. Although the number of these Dutch-German Nazis is too small to have the slightest chance of success normally, it is acknowledged that they could cause grave disruption which would greatly aid an invading German force.

At the same time, of course, all neutrals have been suffering from the sinking of many of their ships by German submarines and raiders. Now there is added to these troubles a still graver peril in the form of the Reich's unrestricted mine war. Indications are that not only U-boats but airplanes as well have been sowing mines—possibly a new type of powerful magnetic mine—all along the channels used by merchant and passenger shipping which touches at British ports.

These mines make war indiscriminately on neutral or allied vessels. In effect this means that neutrals now have to choose between giving up all trade with Britain—even that which is not contraband—or taking part willy nilly in the economic warfare—the part of a possible target of magnetic mines.

Assurances by Britain

The British Government and navy of course will certainly spare no effort to master this new menace as it has endeavored to control the U-boat threat by extension to neutrals of the convoy system. London has also tried to reassure The Hague, Brussels, and Copenhagen that everything possible will be done to avoid loss, trouble, and delay to neutral shippers, since the contraband control is designed to strike only at Germany. It would be misleading, however, to pretend that these assurances have given much comfort to Dutch, Belgian, or Danish traders.

The final factor which is causing certain neutrals—particularly the Netherlands and Belgium—great concern is the problem of keeping out of war in the air as well as on land and sea. The flights of Reich planes over the Netherlands especially have tended to become increasingly numerous lately. The results have been that in trying to enforce its neutrality and prevent such violations of its air frontier, the Netherlands has actually been fighting a sort of miniature war in the air against encroaching German planes, firing on them with antiaircraft guns and chasing them with pursuit planes.

To a lesser extent this also has been occurring in Belgium, and even once or twice in Denmark. The Germans are trying to force acceptance of their thesis that "territorial air" only extends as high as antiaircraft guns can effectively reach. This would allow German bombers to fly freely over Belgium and Holland at 18,000 or 20,000 feet in a thus shortened route to British and French objectives. So far both the Belgians and the Dutch have refused to consider this German demand.

Dangling on Thin Thread

It is only too evident therefore that the neutral thread which holds the sword of war suspended over a number of smaller European countries is disconcertingly thin. The case of Finland is a revealing example of this. For it is the Finns' courageous effort to retain genuine independence in the face of Soviet demands for naval bases of the sort that have already resulted in virtual subjugation of the other three Baltic "neutrals," Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which obliges them to keep on an expensive war footing, ready to defend themselves at any moment.

Even in the midst of this economic and diplomatic melee, there are some few far-sighted observers here and in other countries who see its real import. Behind the question of whether neutrality will prove to be possible for long in this war is beginning to be discerned—though dimly—the fundamental issue whether neutrality is compatible with peace.

In other words, until all countries, big and small, are ready to abandon their sovereign right to remain neutral when they think their own national interest is not threatened by aggression against some other nation, peace is likely to remain fragile. Meanwhile, the dangers and difficulties and the high cost of trying to keep out of conflict under the conditions of the present war are clearly tending to bring some of this fact home to at least some neutrals. . . .

Twilight on a German Day

(Continued from Page 1)

There is, however, no documentation of the charge that Germany coupled political requests with its trade demands.

The essence of the German commercial requests was that the Reich be granted a more favorable exchange position in Rumania. At present the Reichsmark is worth the equivalent of 30 cents in Rumania. Germany wanted to readjust the German-Rumanian currency relationship to place the mark at a value of nearly 44 cents. This the Rumanians have refused to do. They also have refused to furnish tank cars for the transporting of more Rumanian oil to Germany although they did agree that the embargo which prevents shipment of oil-bearing seeds to the Reich would be lifted.

All Shades of Opinion

With the German negotiations broken off and Mr. Tatarescu attempting to form a broadly-based Government, conversations have been in progress between the leaders of all shades of political opinion in Rumania. If the Premier-designate is successful in bringing the National Peasants' Party and the Liberal Party into the Government he will have accomplished a major feat in bridging the domestic differences in Rumanian affairs. How far these groups will cooperate with the National Rebirth Front, which is Rumania's official party, is still to be determined.

Meanwhile, the changing balance in foreign affairs is reflected in the effect which Turkish cooperation with the Allies is having in Bucharest. Since the union of Walachia and Moldavia in 1861 to form a virtually independent Rumania, a close relationship, not always harmonious, has existed between the Turks and Rumanians. Yet, since the World War the relations between the two have been singularly free from disturbance.

Differences Reduced

Now Turkey's latest undertaking to represent the Allies' Eastern interests has reduced its differences with Bucharest to microscopic dimensions. Article 3 of the Ankara Treaty, under which Turkish arms are committed to the guarantee of Rumanian frontiers, dedicates a new foundation stone in the structure of Black Sea security.

As a signatory to the Montreux Convention, permitting Turkish fortification of the Straits, Rumania voluntarily placed its maritime commerce at the mercy of Turkey. In the new circumstances, binding both nations to a common peace front initiator, Rumania reviewed and endorsed its policy at Montreux. With constant suspicion of Russian glances toward Bessarabia, it had cause to feel sanguine about the deterrent potentialities of a Turkish ally inviting the world's strongest navy—Britain's—into the Black Sea to fulfill its guarantee?

Turkey, at the same time, reciprocated the confidence Rumania had displayed at Montreux, when Sukru Saracoglu, its Foreign Minister, stumbled over his unexpected obstacles in Moscow. If strong, though unofficial, rumors can be credited, the Turkish Foreign Minister was invited in Moscow to use his personal influence with Grigore Gafencu, Rumania's Foreign Minister, for the renunciation of Rumanian rights to both the Dobruja and Bessarabia. His categorical refusal added conviction to the genuine sincerity of Turko-Rumanian relations.

Turkey's Bonds a Paradox

It is interesting, finally, to speculate on an apparent paradox affecting these relations. While Turkey theoretically is to remain neutral in a conflict involving the Allies against Russia, it must also theoretically, under the Ankara Treaty, protect Rumanian independence. With German aggression virtually barricaded from the Balkans, the Ankara Treaty is found to imply a possible invasion of Bessarabia.

Spokesmen in Ankara commit themselves no further than an evasion that, in the eventuality of Russian ambitions being given rein on Rumanian territory, only the circumstances of the moment will decide whether or not Turkey will fight. It is believed unofficially, however, that any Russian move over the Balkans will mark a phase of the war in which Turkish as well as Rumanian independence will be under fire, and this country will no longer have a clear passage through its neutrality escape-hole.

Jobless in Florida Get Over $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Jobless Floridians have received more than $3,000,000 in unemployment compensation this year, according to report of the Industrial Commission. The number of checks mailed was 374,998.

Employers of eight or more persons pay a 3 per cent pay roll tax into the compensation fund to cushion unemployment when it develops. These payments, since Jan. 1, 1937, when the compensation law became effective, have totaled $14,483,636.

The big fund is deposited with the United States Treasury in Washington and draws interest of $400 a day for Florida.

Speakers at English Teachers' Convention



Miss Kate Seredy
Author of children's books, spoke Friday before the section on Elementary Reading on "People in My Books."



Mrs. Helen Rand Miller
Of Mills College, Oakland, Calif., chairman of the section on Standards for Motion Pictures and Newspapers.



Miss Carol Hovious
Head of English Department, San Benito High School and Junior College, Hollister, Calif., on Friday's program.

Modern 'Magic' of Influencing People Scored

(Continued from Page 1)

ern adventure stories and who is still reading them, and the woman who for 20 years has been reading the same love story which appears weekly under a different name in her magazine.

For Common Welfare

"As citizens of the world and as teachers of the young, we are dedicated to the creation of a way of life which will make possible the flourishing of a rich diversity of mature, self-directing individuals, each able to share in building a peaceful way of life for the common welfare and yet each sufficiently independent to be able to live from his own center and to make his own useful contribution as an individual," she said.

Speaking on the influence of a person's reading upon his social attitudes, Prof. L. H. Buckingham of the University of Newark (N. J.) also stressed the importance of good reading habits as essential to intelligent citizenship.

"What the schools can do is to develop basic attitudes and traits which will enable the student in later years to fulfill wisely and humanely his duties as a citizen of a democracy," Professor Buckingham declared. "Such qualities as tolerance, a social conscience, a willingness to co-operate with others, a willingness to hear both sides and analyze the evidence fairly and reasonably—surely these are among the prerequisites for successful participation in any democracy."

Speaks for Classics

Professor Buckingham would not introduce to children of secondary-school age as a staple of English courses the more controversial type of current literature. "There is much to be said for retaining the classics for most of our subject matter," he said. "Even the dullest student can find 1939-model analogies for 'Piers Plowman,' 'Macbeth,' 'Candide,' 'Les Miserables,' 'Oliver Twist,' and "War and Peace.'"

Among the chief attitudes which the study of literature can contribute to a democratic way of life he named five: tolerance in social matters, approval of a socially desirable conduct and disapproval of socially unacceptable conduct, an informed and rational approach to social issues, a readiness to cooperate harmoniously with society in its activities, and a courageous acceptance of change.

"If we can get our students not to fear the fact of change, but to accept it, adapt themselves to it, and attempt to guide it, we shall have done much to help them play a constructive part in an evolving democratic society," he concluded.

Technique of Reading

Discussion of the kind of reading to be encouraged was paralleled by discussion of the technique of reading in a section presided over by Miss Carol Hovious, of San Benito County High School and Junior College, Hollister, Calif. In a talk on "The Improvement of Reading of the Average and Superior Student," Dr. Ruth Strang of Teachers' College, Columbia University, told the delegates at this section that the more intelligent among college students rely upon reading far more than upon lectures.

"Rapid reading is characteristic of the superior person," according to Dr. Strang, who has collected 50 records of the reading habits of able students. "There are other traits which characterize superior readers," she said. "They approach a reading assignment with an inquiring mind; they use whatever aids the book affords for getting the structure of the author's thought; they are mentally active even to the extent of going off on irrelevant bypaths of thought; and they check their comprehension of the material."

There is a bad form in reading as well as in swimming, skating, and other sports, Dr. Strang told her audience. Sometimes this bad form can be improved when students are inspired to concentrate more rigorously. It can usually be corrected, however, only with careful guidance and with persistent practice on the student's part, she said.

Grange Seeks Crop Control

(Continued from Page 1)

administrative policies beneficial to all.

But it is critical of some of labor's strike tactics. It declared for placing more responsibility on labor organizations, but turned down a suggestion that it might be good to compel unions to incorporate when told that union members bitterly oppose such laws.

Taxation. The Grange opposes any general sales tax, and voted its disfavor of attempting to tax chain stores out of business. It opposes also the issuance of tax-exempt securities for Government purposes, and the erection of trade barriers between states, calling upon Congress to provide means for enforcement of the constitutional provision for free movement of trade among the commonwealths.

Corporation Farming. This organization wants to keep the family-sized farm as the American unit, and urges certain amendments to the tax laws to discourage huge land holdings.

Tariff. Offers its proposal for replacing the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act with one which would set up a nonpartisan board to regulate imports and exports; urges the ending of the "Most Favored Nation" policy; asks for a tariff on commodities competing with American starch and for continuance of the embargo on Argentine live stock and frozen meats.

Rural Credit. Wants the Farm Credit Administration set up as a separate agency under a bipartisan board, serving for staggered terms. It asks that co-operative features of various federal rural credit agencies be strengthened and favors continuing the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act on farm foreclosures, as well as continuation of present low interest rates on loans by Federal agencies of rural credit.

Transportation. Departs from its traditional stand of fighting the monopoly of the railroads. This year, the Grange in its resolution recognizes that railroads are no longer the monopoly they used to be, and advises "liberalizing" railroad regulation so far as it can be done without jeopardizing public interest." It recommended specifically "consolidation of competing lines and services where they do not adversely affect the public welfare." But it does not go so far as to agree with the railroad people that other forms of transportation should be brought under regulation.

Money. Reaffirms its appeal to Congress to manage the currency by assuming "constitutional responsibility to coin money and fix the value thereof."

Government Services. Approves heartily rural electrification program and asked extension of its lending power. Approves the United States Forestry program, and asks extension of many of its features. (As usual, the Grange pleaded to have this service kept in the Department of Agriculture, and asked that the Taylor Grazing Act be transferred to that Department) it has a bouquet also for much of the work of the Agricultural Extension Service, but repeats its protest against "unfair practices in certain sections," which means that the Grange disapproves the practice in some areas of tieing up the Extension Service with farm bureau organization.

Social Measures. Opposes any form of socialized medicine administered by any branch of Government, regardless of the cooperation, or interest, of those for whom service is provided. Favors continuing investigation of un-American activities (Dies Committee) opposes gambling and liquor sales in public places such as county fairs. Urges study of the Constitution, highway safety, conservation.

Peace. Believes "We can and must stay out of this war." "Emphasizes importance of calm, deliberate action by all responsible government agencies to the end that no action be taken which will, in any way, endanger the peace and security of America." Favors mobilization of capital and industry as well as manpower in case of war.

Installation of officers during the late Thursday night session brought back into the Master's chair Louis J. Taber, who has served in this capacity for 16 years, longest term of any master.

Another record was made by the return of Charles M. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., as High Priest of Demeter, top ceremonial office in the Grange. Mr. Gardner, elected this year by unanimous ballot, has held this office since 1912, an unprecedented term in the quarter century of his service. He has conducted the initiation ceremonies for more than 75,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree, and in that number he counts President Roosevelt.

Nellie, Workhorse, Gets Thanksgiving Surprise

MARION, Ind. (AP)—It was a happy Thanksgiving for Nellie, retired workhorse at the Grant County Children's Home.

Nellie seemed doomed to be sold after County Commissioners found no money had been set aside to buy her feed.

But a motorcycle policeman who used to ride a horse opened a fund. Other persons chipped in. City officials took charge of the collection.

Now Nellie has $13.10 cash, with much hay and grain.

Grangers Visit Lincoln Tomb and Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—Grangers from the South joined with those of the North and West in visiting New Salem, home of Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield, during the national convention of the order here. What the Southern "brothers and sisters" of the farm fraternity thought about this sojourn to the home of the author of the Gettysburg Address was expressed by the wife of a Granger from the Old South.

"It seems that some of the members thought we Southerners wouldn't want to visit Lincoln's village," she said. "Why, we admire Lincoln. He belongs to the whole country. He belongs to me!"

At the restored village of New Salem, where Lincoln kept store, carried the mail in his hat as postmaster, studied law, and met Ann Rutledge, Grangers had the opportunity to learn much about the pioneer background of the prairie President. To one Southerner, at least, it was not all novel. Paul B. Dykes, Master of the Tennessee Grange, told his Northern friends a thing or two about Lincoln.

"Strange," someone said, "to find you knowing so much about the man."

"Not at all," replied Mr. Dykes, "I attended Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. This university was founded by Gen. O. O. Howard of the Union Army to honor Abraham Lincoln and to break down the hard feeling between North and South. Many very important manuscripts of Lincoln and other Lincoln museum pieces are owned and exhibited at our University."

The Grange's South Carolinian delegate, D. B. Anderson, was another member who studied the Lincoln exhibits with keen interest. Lincoln was the friend of the South, he said. If he had lived, much bitterness caused by abuses of the reconstruction period would have been avoided, he said.

Older Grange masters and their wives showed keen interest in the pioneer furnishings of New Salem. They tramped the wind-swept ridge that divides richly wooded ravines, looked in each of the 19 reconstructed log cabin houses, stores and shops, and exclaimed with delight when they saw things that reminded them of their childhood. C. H. Bramble, Master of the Michigan Grange, recalled his own father's cooper shop when he examined the tools in the restored one in New Salem. Raymond Cooper, New York Master, was much interested in a cord bed like one in his own home in New York State.

One thing, though, was a novelty to these farm people. That was the planted tree stumps on the ridge. It seems that the hilltop was denuded when the Illinois Department of Public Works took over the restoration task in 1932, and the State set about to reforest it. But in a pioneer towns trees are not enough; for realism you must have clearings with stumps of mighty old trees here and there. So they went out and got the stumps and spaded them in.

Grange Heads Study Change In Farm Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—Labor relations are as much a problem to many farmers as to heads of corporations sitting behind mahogany desks in cities, and Masters of State Granges tell how they are improving them when they "talk shop" in the lobbies during their national convention here.

Farmers of the United States not only employ some 1,650,000 workers on their land, but as owners of co-operatives they employ many more, one Grange Master observed. Their interest in labor is therefore immediate, he said.

Several State Grange Masters have taken leading parts in working for more satisfactory relations with trade unions. George Sehlmeyer, California Master, recently served on a commission appointed by the Governor of his State to investigate the condition of Dust Bowl refugees and other newly arrived farm laborers who were striking for wages that would bring them a living as cotton pickers.

As a result of his study, Mr. Sehlmeyer has gained a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of these unfortunate people, but as a practical farmer, he explains that they cannot be easily solved by increasing wages, since employer-farmers are paying all they can afford if they are to make a living themselves.

Granges in the Far West are generally sympathetic with the reasonable demands of organized labor and have opposed extreme restrictive laws aimed against unions. In Oregon farmers and trade unionists have found a way to work together, according to Ray W. Gill, Master of that State Grange. Mr. Gill speaks with enthusiasm about a Farm Labor Relations Committee that has been functioning in Oregon for several years now. This committee is composed of three members of the Grange, and three members of American Federation of Labor unions. When disputes arise, they may be brought to this committee for arbitration.

Wisconsin farmers have quite different problems on their hands. Their relations with organized labor have been rather stormy in recent years due to serious strikes in dairy co-operatives and elsewhere. Last spring they got a bill passed, over the protest of organized labor, limiting trade unions in certain strike practices.

The new Labor Relations Act sets up a Labor Relations Board and bans certain strike practices regarded as unfair by the farmers. It also recognizes the interest of the consumer, said Mr. Ihde. As yet this law has not been tested in the highest court, but Mr. Ihde said it is being widely studied and copied, and he thinks it will serve as a model for a new United States Labor Relations Act. He thinks that labor will eventually come to accept it as fair to all parties.

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Office of the Police Commissioner
154 Berkeley Street, Boston.
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Notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1939, at 2:00 o'clock, P. M., at Hearing Room, fourth floor, Police Headquarters, 154 Berkeley Street, Boston, on an application to the Police Commissioner that the limit of hackney licenses issuable by the Police Commissioner of the city of Boston be decreased under the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1934.

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OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant, 374 Boylston St.

Eugene Permanent Waves
5.00 Now $3.50
7.50 Now $5.00
Fischer's
Expert Shingling of All Kinds
Manicuring and Waving
ASP. 1616 298A HARVARD STREET

MISS K's DRESS SHOP
MISSES—WOMEN—LITTLE WOMEN
Sizes 10-46 16½-26½
Moderate Prices
BEAcon 2251
Open Thurs. and Sat. until 9 P. M.
392 Washington St., near the Christian Science Benevolent Ass'n

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU'LL LOOK BETTER in the STETSON SPECIAL, $5
—because it is styled for you by the world's most famous hatter . . . because it has the combination of flattering lines, perfect fit, and new, exclusive International Colors that you will find only in a Stetson! And because, priced at five dollars, it is an outstanding hat value! See the Stetson Special today.
Harvard Coop. Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
844 MASS. AVENUE
Christmas Cards Now on Display

Fiske's
Thanksgiving Favors and Gifts
Ice Cream Made of Real Cream Only
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
PAYSON PARK 333-335 BEACON ST. BELMONT NEWTON CENTRE
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON
Confections and Gifts Only

W. F. HAWKES CO.
Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey
and bring the children to see the live turkey.
1673 MASS. AVE. TRO. 7600

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Thanksgiving Flowers
KUPERSMITH
FLORIST
KIRKLAND 5442
17 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.
We Telegraph

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

GIFTS
Christmas Cards as lovely as always
J. F. OLSSON CO.
Art Galleries
43 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 0938

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3344

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

TURKEY *with* Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
George H. Stockwell
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

DEDHAM

Dedham • Westwood • Needham



They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
FISHER DAIRY
Estab. 1861
50 EAST STREET, DEDHAM
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, West Roxbury

Shirts Wearing Out?
Our Soft Water Washing Process Insures Longer Wear from Your Shirts
Dedham Custom Laundry
Call
DEDHAM 0108

• ROBERT HAMILTON & SON •
Westwood Grown Turkeys *for* THANKSGIVING
Prompt Delivery Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

GEISHECKER'S
for
Mackinaws, Sweaters, Snow Clothing
for
Unusual Gifts Visit Our Gift Shop
577 and 586 High St. Dedham 0819

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

EVERETT

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Flower Phones
Everett 3316-3317
When You Think of Flowers Think of
MAXWELL
THE FLORIST, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
400 Broadway, Everett Sq., Everett, Mass.

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
FALL RIVER, MASS.
Southern New England's Leading Fashion Store

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED & WHITE
RED & WHITE
CRANBERRY SAUCE
2 17-ounce cans—**21c**
A New England Product

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2820

Newest Winter Styles, Fabrics and Colors in Ladies' Dresses and Coats
Men's Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

The loveliest
Christmas Cards
at Rice's
Order your Christmas personals today
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE 350 Main St. Stationers

FITCHBURG (Continued)

helen
For Christmas
Mother or Sister would enjoy a New Bag or Pair of Gloves.
Prices $1—$1.95—$2.95
381 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

Commercial and Savings Accounts
Personal Loan Dept.
Register Checks
Framingham Trust Company
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
79 Concord St. Phone 4311

D. M. RAY & BRO.
Thanksgiving Supplies
Choice Groceries, Meats and Provisions
Cor. Clark and Grant Sts. Phone 4541

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Philco Radios, $9.95 and up
Norge Appliances
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Simplex Ironers, Universal Cleaners
Toastmasters, Sunbeam Mixmasters
Ironmasters, Shavemasters
Silex Coffeemakers, Telechron Clocks
Philco and Motorola Car Radios
Radio Repairs on All Makes
L. A. KOHLER CO. 29 Mill St.
Tel. 9842

SPECIAL
UNTIL DECEMBER 1ST
We Will ZORIC DRY CLEAN Any 3-Piece Suit or Plain Dress for Only **49c** if accompanied by one garment at regular price
GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
38 Ames Street Tel. 3637

Grand Opening of
WILSON'S TOYLAND
Saturday, November 25th
Fun for all—Young and Old
WILSON'S
GREENFIELD OWNED • GREENFIELD MANAGED • GREENFIELD MINDED

HAVERHILL

Let Individual laundered table-linens add that final touch to your table.
Snowy white—crisp —neat looking
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford Tel. 164

THE STATIONERY SHOP
Diaries
Christmas Cards
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

NEW ENGLAND COKE
AUTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL
"Solves the Burning Question"
DEWHIRST COAL & GRAIN CO.
156 White Street Tel. 2202

Thanksgiving Flowers
"Chrysanthemums" and Flowers for every occasion
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

For Thanksgiving Our Home Made Ice Cream
Our Special Chocolates, 50c lb.
Kemp's Salted Nuts, Cream Mints
Candied Fruits, Hard Candies
Pickards Cozy Corner
20 WINTER STREET TEL. 2479

HINGHAM

Dykeman's Market
Hingham 0091-0092
Native Turkey for Thanksgiving
New Walnuts
All Kinds of Candied Fruits for the Holiday
S. S. Pierce's Merchandise at S. S. Pierce's Prices

Dykeman's Drug Store
Thanksgiving Candies, Nuts, Ice Cream
Ice Cream Pie with Mince Meat Center 35c
Serves four people
Pound Box Mello-Mints 29c
HINGHAM 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HINGHAM 1420
Thanksgiving Turkeys
We will have a generous supply of Native White Turkeys which will be offered at attractive prices.
Delicious Sweet Cider—made at the Milton Spring in the Blue Hills—per gallon 50c
Also Table Raisins and all kinds of Nuts, Figs and Dates

Don't forget
Flowers for your Thanksgiving
Flowers wired anywhere
LOVELL THE FLORIST
Hingham 0335

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

"You'll find it at Treat's"
Thanksgiving Specials
ELECTRIC ROASTERS
GENERAL ELECTRIC $25.00 NESCO $4.95
WESTINGHOUSE $29.90
Pots, Pans, Cutlery of the Best
TREAT
HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"
582 ESSEX ST. Dial 15115 25 B'WAY

Save as much as $15.95
on your
WINTER COAT
$44
values to $59.75
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
Assorted Salted Nut Meats.....lb. 39c
Florida Juice Oranges.....Doz. 19c
Florida Grapefruit.....5 for 25c
3 Bees Pure Clover Strained Honey, 5-lb. Pail 59c
Squire's Arlington Hams
Whole, lb. 25c
Shank End, lb. 24c
Face End, lb. 28c

Blend MILK with flavoring or fruit juice for delicious party beverages!
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 0384-M

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

J. T. CARLSON
FLORIST
You are cordially invited to visit our New Display Room when ordering your Thanksgiving Flowers and Potted Plants.
83 East Street Tel. Lex. 0589

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
1780 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Owned and Operated by Dorothy Day
Freshly Salted Mixed Nuts
Thanksgiving Candies
Favors and Novelties

Gifts of Distinction
Including Copper, Imported Glass, Lamps, Mystery Candles, Christmas Cards. Orders taken for Personal Christmas Cards, Gift Wrappings, Costume Jewelry, Scarfs, Bags, Handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Mary E. Archibald
1840 MASS. AVE.

Waverly Hardware and Supply Co.
Everything for Thanksgiving
Carving Sets, Double Roasters, Open Pans, Pyrex Baking Dishes, Aluminum and Enamel Utensils.
1756 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1037

Dresses, Silks and Woolens, Sweater Skirts, Blouses, Vanity Fair Hosiery and Underwear, Bra Strait Satin Slips $2.00, Bags, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Costume Jewelry.
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., opp.. Arcade

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Santa Comes to
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
SATURDAY AT 9:30
See the Big Street Parade

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
This Is FUR WEEK
at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Special values on finer fur coats
. . . for Better Heat at Lower Cost, You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

Visit Our Famous Christmas Gift
APRON BOOTH
(Second Floor—Front)
For years this big Christmas Apron Booth has been an inspiration to seekers of useful but inexpensive gifts. Every smart type is here . . . displayed so you can see them.
25c to 98c

T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

Watches for Christmas
An ideal gift for Christmas is a fine watch
Prices Range from $7.50 up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

LYNN (Continued)



a new Dining Set
The dining room furniture we are now showing offers great possibilities for beautifying your home.
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House of Service"
97-99 Market Street

New 1940 SAMSON Card Tables
Assorted patterns. A good time to make a selection while assortment is complete.
A Christmas Feature at **$1.98**
SAMSON DELUXE TABLES at $2.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
The House of Quality

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
Breakers 4956

MALDEN

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Featuring
RCA Victor and Philco Radios
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

THANKSGIVING DAY
November 30th

May we help you select a bouquet or a lovely plant for Thanksgiving?
E. D. KAULBACK & SON, *Florist*
George H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0500

Gordon's Women's Shop
183 Pleasant St., Malden
18th ANNIVERSARY SALE
WINTER COATS $39.00
(Charge or Budget)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Watson Sterling IS SOLID SILVER
for Thanksgiving
WATSON'S SILVER
George Downie, Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street Malden

MEDFORD

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET
Thanksgiving Dinner 1.25
Hopkins
Ice Cream
Ribbon Candy

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by our own artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Start Christmas Shopping Now
UP-TO-DATE GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
529 Main Street

INSURANCE
For your home
For your automobile
For all your insurance needs
WILTON P. HOGG
784 MAIN ST., GREENWOOD, MASS.
Crystal 1540

MELROSE (Continued)

Electrical Gifts
Toys, Games, Skis, Skates, Sleds, etc.
WHITTEMORE HARDWARE CO.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

NEEDHAM

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY LOANS
A Considerable Saving Is Possible Because Of Our Low Rates
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Double K Salted Nuts
Freshly Toasted for Your Order
Ice Cream and Candies to Crown the Feast
May we have your order early.
Kinne's Pharmacy Inc.

FUEL OILS
Delivered only through Master-Meter Duplicator—Not an ordinary meter but a guaranteed, fool-proof full measure device.
Whelton's Oil Company
904 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0967

ROSEN'S
Headquarters for Turkey Roasters and Kitchen Utensils
Buy Now for the Holidays
ROSEN'S
Paints Hardware Sporting Goods
32 Milton St. Dedham 2080 East Dedham
ROSEN'S

"Quality Before Price"
Brown's Market, Inc.
Quality Meats, Sea Foods
Fruits, Vegetables
Groceries
957 Great Plain Ave. Phone 1900 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL 6560

JACK B. HIRSCHMANN INSURANCE
Fire *Casualty*
Automobile
TELEPHONE 8760



Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Perry
THE FLORIST
Flowers for Thanksgiving and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 Spring St., Next to Y. W. C. A.

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agents for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 306 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

WILLIAM A. BASSETT CO.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612
Eastern Halibut, Salmon, Smelts, Cape Oysters, Scallops.

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



TURKEY TIME
Fresh, Plump, Tender
New. No. 7062, 7063
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 Washington Street

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

NEWTON—Auburndale



Member F. T. D. A.
Beautiful Flowers for Thanksgiving
Wes. New. 1271 2098 Comm. Ave.

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS



Northern Turkeys
29c-33c lb.
Strictly Fresh—All Sizes
NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1237 Centre St. Cen. New. 4240

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colofast **PAINTS**
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443



New Draperies
Table Linens
for Thanksgiving
The Stellar Shop
5 LINCOLN STREET

NEWTONVILLE

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
LISK SELF-BASTING ROASTERS, 98c
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
28 Lincoln Street
Newton Highlands, Mass.

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

THE SILHOUETTE
344 Walnut St. New. No. 4256-W
SPECIAL FIVE-COURSE
THANKSGIVING DINNER
$1.25
12 noon to 5:00 p. m.
Make Reservations Early!



Flowers for Every Occasion
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 Walnut Street New. No. 5619

★ STAR MARKET CO.
Maple Crest Farm Turkeys
(the ones you read about in Readers Digest)
29c and 33c lb.
304 Walnut Street New. No. 8400

NEWTON—West Newton

Dress Up for the New England Thanksgiving
DRESSES
for Mother and Sister
SHIRTS AND SUITS
for Dad and the Boys
Uniforms for the Maid

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

WELCOME INN
MAINE RECIPES a SPECIALTY
LUNCHEON 11:30 A. M.-1:30 P. M.
DINNERS 5-7 P. M.
OPEN SUNDAYS
Ample Parking Space
19 Day St., Norwood, Mass. Tel. 1043

Town Square Hardware and Supply Corp.
BILLY and RUTH
TOY HEADQUARTERS
Complete Line of Christmas Gift Merchandise
FREE DELIVERY
599 Washington Street Norwood 1080

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

NORWOOD (Continued)

FURLONG'S
Thanksgiving Suggestions
Gift Boxes of Cloverleaf Chocolates and Bonbons
FRESH ROASTED NUTS
Mail Orders Filled Tel.1293
NORWOOD THEATER BUILDING

GOOD OVERCOATS for MEN
$22.00 to $50.00
ORENT BROTHERS

New Fall Furniture
Distinction and Style in Period and Modern Sets
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
PHONE NORWOOD 1132

GERTRUDE'S PASTRY SHOPPE
Mince Pie
Squash Pie
Plum Pudding
Dark Fruit Cake
611A Washington St. Norwood 0948-M

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SHALETTS
Cleaners—Dyers
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer
702 North Street Dial 5475

Complete Line of
Holeproof Hosiery
Buy now for Christmas
England Brothers

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist.
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 EAGLE STREET

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

WOHRLES
Delicious Sausage
For Your Turkey Dressing
159 Seymour St. Tel. 8259

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

Just Arrived!
THE ARROW "TIMES"
The new white shirt with a Gripper Fastener instead of a button at the collar..... **$2.25**



REMICK'S

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Entrust your valuable table linen to our care.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleaners*
PRE. 5000

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Thanksgiving Time is Chrysanthemum Time

Our choice flowers will brighten your home.

Quint's GREENHOUSES

1258 Hancock St. Pre 7620

Mary Cheever

GIFTWARES

Gifts and Cards to Suit Everyone

1247 Hancock



Values in

OVERCOATS

$22.50 to $35.00

at

TALBOT'S

HANCOCK STREET

Fur Repairing and Remodeling

Consult Our Style Expert

"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."

Quincy Fur Shop

GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.



Choice Selection of

New England Turkeys

Also

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce

GAMBLE'S MARKET

1551 HANCOCK STREET

SEARS TOYLAND

is now open

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

1587 HANCOCK STREET

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS

FRESH CANDIES & ICE CREAM

The Smartest Shop in Town

13 Beale St., Wollaston

FOY'S MARKET, INC.

Choice Selection of

TURKEYS and

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.

MERCHANDISE STORE

dealers in

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

for the home

25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

NEW ENGLAND COKE

Phone Reading 0126 or 1264

Place your order with

W. BANCROFT & CO.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00

Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed

Phone for service today—STON. 0407

New Method Laundry

22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Thanksgiving Flowers

choice assortments

$1.00 — $3.00

Reading Greenhouses, Inc.

357 Main Street Reading 1600

READING 0044

PERCY N. SWEETSER

NEW ENGLAND COKE

Ask for budget

FLOWERS

for the

Thanksgiving Table or Hostess

PARKER FLORIST

Main Street Wakefield

Reading Square Market

Full line of fresh killed poultry. Leave your order early for your choice.

Tel. Rea. 0890 607 Main Street

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND

225 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

Men and Women's Clothiers

DANIEL HAYS GLOVES

ARROW SHIRTS

HICKEY, FREEMAN CLOTHES

SHARON

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL

269 LENOX ST. JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC. NORWOOD 0764

DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

THE PETTEE COMPANY

For Thanksgiving Turkeys

and All the Fixings

Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables

We will appreciate your orders

SHARON—Foxboro

Home is no place for the family washing.

Foxboro Laundry Co.

"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"

Complete Cleaning and Laundry Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole

TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON—Foxboro (Continued)

FULLER BROTHERS

39 Central Street

Foxboro Phone 402

Sales and Service

Bendix Home Laundry

Call us for a free demonstration

Thrift Motor Sales

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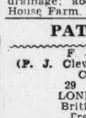
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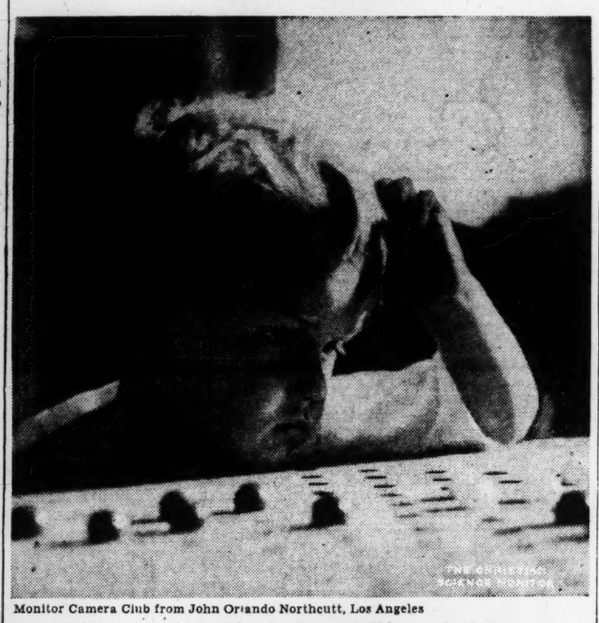
Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch THE CITY JEWELLERS
Established 1796
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
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CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Daily Features Page

'Your Move!'



Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

A tense moment in the game of Chinese checkers

Did You Ever Wonder

How Telephone Wires Can Carry Your Voice Across the Continent?

When you speak, the sound of your voice grows gradually weaker and weaker the farther it travels. Even when you speak over the telephone, the same tendency of volume to decrease with distance appears and must be overcome.

In 1876, when the first telephone was demonstrated, the voice was carried only from one room, down



a hall, and to another room. Then, by improvements in the telephone instrument and apparatus, and the use of special copper wire instead of iron wire, it became possible in 1892 to talk between New York and Chicago.

In 1899 came the discovery that a large number of coils of wire wrapped round a ring made of a special kind of iron (a special alloy is now used) would strengthen the currents that carried the speech along the wire. This device is known as a "loading coil." By placing loading coils at proper intervals in the telephone circuit it became possible, by 1911, to speak from Denver to the Atlantic Coast

Coast-to-coast telephone service became an accomplished fact in 1915. One of the developments which made it possible was the "repeater," a vacuum tube originated by De Forest and further developed by telephone scientists in their laboratories. The repeater is essentially the same as the amplifying tubes in a radio set. It takes the faint, weakened incoming signals and sends them on with new strength and carrying power.

For a coast-to-coast conversation over the telephone, about 40 repeaters are required along the line. Supplementing the work of the repeaters, there are loading coils every mile or so to reduce the loss of energy on the line.

—W. P. Keasbey

Anticipated

The recent discovery of oil in southern Illinois was predicted by the Illinois State Geological Survey almost 10 years before.

A Word a Day

Matutinal

Example: "Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was—'Give you (i. e. God) good Day.'" (Pegge: "Anecdotes.")

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

morning	commonplace
neighborly	greeting
ripened	marriage

Pronunciation: The accent is preferably on the second syllable, *ma-tu'-tih-nal* (first *a* obscured as in so*fa*, *u* long as in *use*, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount); but the word is sometimes pronounced *matt-u-ti'-nal* (first *a* short, *u* quick-long as in *u*nite, *i* long as in *ice*, *a* clipped-short; secondary accent on first syllable).

Derivation and definition: The Latin *matutinalis*, "of the morning," from *matutinum*, "morning" (*Matuta* was goddess of the dawn), lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "morning; early in the day."

Note the allied word "matutine" (*matt'-u-tine*), which may be used interchangeably with "matutinal"; although, in astronomical circles, the word is employed in a sense opposite to "vespertine." For example, matutine planets are those above the horizon at sunrise; and vespertine planets are those which set after sunset.

Little Chauncey



"If Columbus had discovered America in 1493 I would have gotten a better grade in history."

Onrush of Spring

The rate of the northward and eastward advance of spring is about 17 miles a day.

'So What?'



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Florence M. Redd, Pasadena, Calif.

Bears in Yellowstone National Park

In Lighter Vein

English Class

"What is the feminine for Count?"

"Well, it's usually 'heiress'."

Small Stuff

"Ship ahoy!" hailed a stores errand boy to a vessel at the dockside.

"Watcha want?" growled the mate.

"Got some vegetables for the ship."

"All right. You needn't come on board. Throw 'em up one at a time."

"O. K., look out," called the lad as he threw a small dried pea toward the mate. "I've got a hundred pounds of these."—London Daily Mirror.

Manly Scheming

Algernon: "Of course I strenuously objected to my wife's going to work again, but she felt that she must have something to do to occupy her time. So at last I consented."

Egbert: "I had a tough time getting mine to hunt another job too."

Hurt His Feelings

The recruits were being given clothes and kit at the barracks. They were then paraded on the square for the inspection by the Sergeant. "Any complaints?" he called out.

"Yes," answered one recruit promptly.

"What is it?" asked the Sergeant.

"It's my trousers."

"What's the matter with them?" asked the Sergeant. "I can't see anything wrong with them."

"Perhaps you can't see anything wrong with them, but I can feel something wrong—they're chafing me under my arms." — London Herald.

Daily Quotation

STAND steadfast and go forward.

—WILLIAM BOOTH

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Their Light Shall Shine

(Los Angeles Times)

Los Angeles

Wilfred Alcantara, 11, was in a tight spot. That is, he was until The Times and the Police Department heard about it.

It seems that the Three Youths Club, a sort of juvenile M. R. A. of which Wilfred is president, needed a lantern for their clubhouse, located back of a billboard at the corner of Temple and Hill Streets.

The club's treasury is too low to buy one and the Fire Department told them candles were too risky.

But this organization, founded "so we won't get so many spankings from our parents," had heard "that The Times helps people who need things, get them."

So Wilfred paid a visit to The Times with his problem.

The Times called the traffic investigation bureau of the Police Department and asked if they couldn't find a lantern or two. They said they thought they could and Officers Ned Wells and R. P. Kealy soon presented two lanterns to the club.

Club members in good standing, Virginio Remocaldo, 9; Edward Alcantara, 9; and President Wilfred, all of 317 S. Hill Street, explained the purposes of their group as follows:

1. Do not fight unless necessary.
2. Mind your parents.
3. Keep clean.
4. Do not be told more than once to do things.
5. Do not talk while others are talking.
6. Do not go to bed later than 8 o'clock.
7. Do not play ball in the street.
8. Do not accuse other people of what you don't know they have done.

Matchless Woodland

In Humbolt and Del Norte Counties, California, the redwood forms the heaviest stands of timber in the world. There are records of 2½ million feet an acre and 480,000 board feet to a single tree.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yes, It's Too Bad*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And a Good Deed Was Had by All—*



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sleuth, Forsooth*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What, No Tax Revision?

Senator Pat Harrison is a man who usually weighs his words. When he remarked the other day that "we may be able to get along without a tax bill" he must have realized that he would set the researchers digging back into the archives to discover when was the last time such a thing ever happened. For in the United States the business of congressional tax revision usually babbles along as interminably as Lord Tennyson's brook.

In fact there is an interim subcommittee of the House of Representatives at work on the subject at this very moment. But evidently what Mr. Harrison meant was that tax receipts now are coming into the Treasury at such a rate that an increase of rates may be unnecessary this year. If that proves true, it is conceivable that the House Committee will be fully content to devote itself to smoothing out technical details of the revenue code. Indeed, if revenue can catch up with the $9,000,000,000 a year expenses of the Government, many will believe that anything is possible.

For anything of this sort to occur, at least three requisites must be met. One is that the expected program of expenditures for military and naval defense must be kept within reason. Another is that the general budget must be pared, preferably well below the present totals. A third is that business recovery must be maintained at approximately the present level of activity or better in order that earnings may provide this revenue.

On the third point, John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, has bluntly said that Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, "was not speaking for the Treasury" when he recommended last week an increase of corporation income tax rates and a revival of the undistributed-profits tax. There is reason to believe the Eccles viewpoint has little popularity now in Congress and that some men even in the Administration would favor a few concessions in the higher income brackets to encourage venture-taking capital.

The situation being what it is, not much of a case can be made for changing the higher surtax rates for individuals either up or down at the coming session of Congress. But if any revision is to be brought up, there is always a valid argument for broadening the income tax base by lowering the exemptions to that form of tax. If any substantially larger revenues are to be obtained, as for debt reduction, it is plain arithmetic that they will have to come more largely from the middle-income groups where the largest body of taxable earnings exist. When any present revenues can be spared, it is desirable that they be lopped off from the various excise taxes which now are collected from those less able to pay. Such repeal would compensate for the broadened income taxes.

Meanwhile, that suggestion of Senator Harrison's about a year without tax changes is a marvelously happy thought. It makes one want just to sit and contemplate it for a while.

Freedom of the Handbill

Justice sometimes consists of choosing between two kinds of nuisances. In the Supreme Court ruling Wednesday on anti-handbill ordinances of four American cities, the Court had to decide between the simple inconvenience of having one's doorstep and streets occasionally littered with unordered literature and the potentially serious suppression of freedom of expression. This may seem trivial in some respects but may prove basic to all other liberties in the long run. The Court held in favor of the right to distribute pamphlets or leaflets so long as these are not merely broadcast in the street.

One wonders if the relative concentration of control of newspapers in the United States during recent years has had anything to do with the Supreme Court's thinking on this case. Certainly it has something to do, at any rate, with the significance of the decision.

A century or so ago it was possible for almost any printer with a Washington hand-press and the proverbial "shirt-tail full" of type to set up a newspaper of sorts; and it was a small town indeed that did not have four or five journals of fairly lively opinion. For mechanical and financial reasons, ownership narrowed down as papers were bought up, merged, or discontinued. Radio has become a medium also of influencing opinion, but a radio station involves a large investment, the number of commentators who can win a hearing is limited, and there is always the shadow of possible censorship of radio.

Hence the handbill or the pamphlet is the resort and the instrument of small causes. Most, of course, are chaff. But here or there, one of them may become a big cause. The dry earth of human thinking is notoriously hard to crack. And among the chaff there will likely be some grains of wheat whose sprouting heads must have a chance to push up to the sunlight and feed humanity with new ideas. Yes, the freedom of speech and press are, as Mr. Justice Roberts emphasized, "fundamental liberties."

Berlin on Mines

Three interesting points appear in the German statement on what must be called "unrestricted mine warfare":

1. Berlin tacitly admits that German mines have been sown off the English coast where they have wrought havoc to neutral shipping.

2. Germany makes obeisance to international law in saying that the Hague convention of 1907 prohibits the laying of mines outside enemy harbors only when the objectives are commercial shipping and that notification is required only "as soon as military considerations allow."

3. The Berlin contention that there are no longer "any purely commercial lanes to England and an opponent must obviously take his measures from the standpoint of direct combating of warships" needs to be weighed against facts. If they are only combating warships the aim is extraordinarily poor; mines have sunk more than sixteen merchant ships in the last week and only one destroyer and two mine sweepers.

If there are no longer any commercial lanes, it is not because of the presence of British warships which protect commerce but because German mines have closed those lanes. The truth is that this war is largely commercial and the blockading of merchant ships supplying England may be more important to Germany than destruction of warships. In this sense commercial ships are military objectives, but wouldn't it be better propaganda to say so than to attempt to cite the Hague convention?

Traffic Relief for Boston

During the last few weeks, the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor have pointed persistently to the vital need for traffic relief in downtown Boston, where property values are estimated to have fallen 30 per cent in the last decade and where taxes and congestion have been slowly driving business into the suburbs. Yesterday, an official of the American Automobile Association, sent to Boston at the invitation of the Boston Automobile Club, substantiated the facts presented by The Monitor and stirred a conference of traffic agencies into the realization that Boston must face the traffic facts or lose much business.

Present at the meeting was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin who obtained the immediate backing of civic and city traffic agencies for a drive upon Beacon Hill to obtain $27,000,000 of the State gasoline tax funds for traffic relief. Boston's share has been below the 10 per cent contributed by its motorists in gas taxes. The result has been a rapid acceleration of highway construction, pouring more and more traffic into the streets of Boston where improvements have not been comparable with those in suburban districts.

Not since the Whitten thoroughfare report of 1927 has official Boston moved so quickly and unitedly upon a planned program of action for traffic relief. Notified only a few days ago of the conference, the Mayor, real estate agencies, members of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, Boston Traffic Commission, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Regional Planning Commission, and Boston Planning Board discussed the problems, and within two hours had set upon a plan of co-ordinated action to bring more State funds to Boston.

The $27,000,000 sum which is now sought by the Mayor would be borrowed, and amortized over a period of ten years by sums taken from the State highway funds, which, in effect, is only returning the money of Boston taxpayers to be used for Boston roads. And there is no better place to start towards permanent traffic relief than in making provision for adequate off-the-street parking.

Doubtless Central Europe's small boys feel the soap scarcity has its compensations.

Women and the Fur Problem

American women who wear furs need to know that the war is sharpening the problems of wild life conservation and of the fur trade. More than the cost of furs is involved. A market flooded with the output of American fur farms might destroy the business of those who produce pelts by humane methods. Increased demand for other types might encourage unregulated trapping and the extinction of certain fur-bearers.

In an article on this page today some of these war-time problems of the fur trade and of conservation and humane fur harvesting are touched upon. It seems clear that if certain animals are to be saved from extinction and certain others protected from unregulated methods of trapping, women who buy furs must know more about the economics of the fur trade than most of them now know. The fur farmer, too, in a country whose trapping laws leave much to be desired, deserves intelligent buyer-support. His business under normal conditions has helped the industry to turn away from trapping wild life, and is a step toward making illegal or unrestrained trapping unprofitable.

But it is not easy at any time for women individually to master the facts of the fur situation. Nor do most women who buy furs realize the chaotic state of conservation laws where the fur trade is affected. Women's groups can disseminate data, and organize intelligent consumer action. And not only is the fur-bearing wild animal sorely in need of this organized support, since some varieties are threatened with extinction, but the humane trapper and the fur farmer—lest they be undercut by the illegal trapper—also need it. Women's clubs have so far done less than enough in this field. The subject recommends itself to women's groups at this time.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Colonies for Germany?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lord Lugard's comments on British and German colonial policies (page 91 of your Fireside series) seem somewhat contradictory. He holds that Germany cannot be entrusted with colonies because she "has always been an aggressive nation," implying that such overseas territories would be used for submarines and naval depots. But Lord Lugard has only to look at the history of his own country to note that past mistakes need not necessarily be repeated. Great Britain's history has certainly not been free from aggressive imperialism, proof of which are the methods in which most of her colonies were acquired. Even as late as the turn of the century the Boer War may be pointed out as not having been started for the preservation of any human ideals. But the British political mind has learned its lesson; and so will a German Government when eventually awakened from the dream of self-aggrandizement, which is but another form of an inferiority complex. But no British or French policy will contribute to this if devoted to imposing all kinds of restrictions on a chastised Germany, as the deprivation of colonies.

Are British and French statesmen going to make the mistakes of 1919 all over again?

San Francisco — HERBERT SCHMIDT

"By the Loch of the Caves"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article entitled "By the Loch of the Caves" by Alan Muir, on the Editorial Page of your recent issue appealed to me so much that I feel constrained to write to thank you for publishing it. To my own loss, probably, I am not one who is "fond" of poetry, but I found in this sketch so much beauty of expression, such grace and charm, that the sights and sounds of nature became real to me, sitting as I was by my fireside.

I take this opportunity of saying how grateful we are for the Monitor with its international news service and outlook. We get information lacking in our own newspapers and its impartial attitude is outstanding. At this time of stress to which we are subjected it is a relief to turn to its pages and find so much that is informative and helpful, lifting one's thoughts above the disturbing influences of today. The Home Forum Page is especially valuable and I always admire the way it is balanced, each item, including the illustration, fitting into its place to form a complete whole.

Edinburgh — G. V. W.

Interest

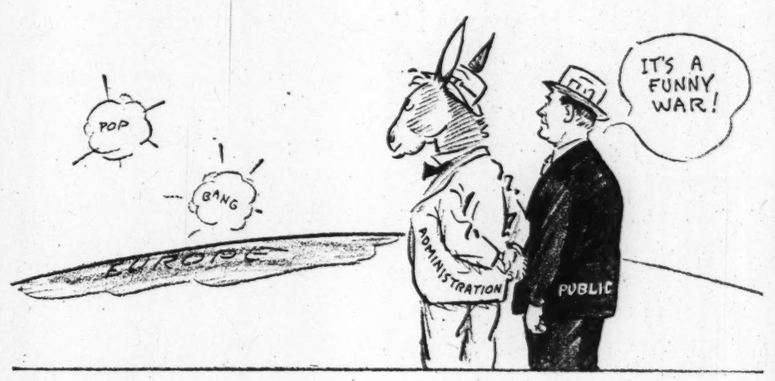
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

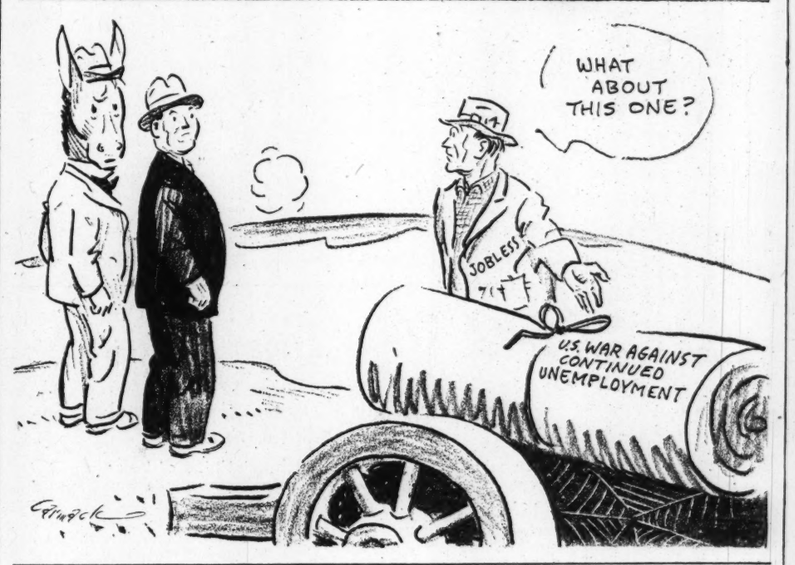
To end wars should be the chief concern of everyone. No one else will do it for us. If as a nation we would take half the interest in solving our problems that we do in sports and other frivolities, we would soon get great results.

If nations could be persuaded to cancel the borders between them and all debts, and to think and practice constructively in a brotherly manner, then wars would cease. On this basis we could build a new age. We shall some day have peace on earth and good will among men. Why not now, and stop this war foolishness? W. D. SKINNER

Sacramento, Calif.

All's Too Quiet on the Home Front





Twice in a Lifetime

2. Sunday in September

Naturally there was only one topic of conversation in England the day war was declared.

"Well, it's come!" said the passport examiner. "And it's a relief to have it settled, isn't it? What I feel sorry for is the German people. They're the ones that'll pay, won't they?"

Everywhere there was quiet sadness and a momentary sense of relief after the week of crisis and the long drawn-out suspense.

"At least, we know where we are, don't we?"

"It's too bad, but 'e arsked for it and now 'e's going to get it. It's the poor people of Germany I feel sorry for, isn't it, mum?"

I was back in the land of the rising inflection. .

"It's 'im or us, and no mistake, ain't it?" A dockhand speaking.

"It's terrible to think of two wars in one generation, but we couldn't go on like we were, could we?" The lean young North Englander feeding oil into the Pilsudski's storage tanks.

"Beautiful day, miss. Pity to start a war on such a fine day, isn't it? But we've got to go through with it now, haven't we?"

It became, before that lovely day was over, a familiar tune. Pity for Germany. Pity for themselves. Quiet resignation. No martial music in the distance. No waving banners against the sky. No happy warriors. A grim, unwelcome business that in some incredible, muddling way had become their jobs and had to be got on with.

* * *

Newcastle—drab, sad North Country city, still suffering from the effects of the last war—was a city without children that night. Families hardly more than settled into the new model homes with which they have been replacing tenements in their public rehousing project, were breaking up overnight. Wives and husbands who yesterday had handed their children over to the evacuation authorities were this sunny Sunday evening saying good-by to each other. Soldiers were crowding into trains for unknown destinations and women were trailing home to empty, blacked-out houses for the unpredictable duration.

Beyond the limits of Newcastle, away from the barrage balloons, peace lay on the English countryside. Sheep grazed in deep pastures and Holsteins and Jerseys sunned themselves in the lee of stone walls. Manor houses on the hills and farmhouses in the hollows, moss-grown and ivy-covered, seemed rooted in the land as deeply as the great oaks that grew beside them. Through Durham and York, the evening sun held and pointed to the harvest—hay drying in golden scatter on the fields or stacked in neat cocks. Now and then it picked out the distant spire of a familiar cathedral.

People came and went. Two wiry looking Tommies from the last war bantered with a couple of young reservists on their way to join their regiment.

"No more lyin' abed for you, me lads."

"Anyway, you'll get yer tea every morning. That's more than some can say."

When they spoke seriously of the war it was always in the same tone—quiet, colorless, hate-free words.

At Leeds a pair of Good Samaritans from Australia, who had paid my porter and relieved my embarrassed financial state by changing dollars into pounds (I had crashed the gate at Newcastle without a ticket) got out and left me alone as the grimmest, blackest night I have ever seen was closing in. The mill towns of Lancashire are bleak enough in peacetime, with lights shining from workers' barracks and cottages. In the blackout, with blind windows in their stark faces, they are repellent and grotesque. When a light flashed on suddenly somewhere, it was like a scream in the dark. Inside the carriage one tiny blue bulb burned dimly. Train dispatchers shouted names of stations; it was impossible to see the signboards. At Manchester, where I got out at ten-thirty, tired women with sleepy babies—the last of nearly a million and a half evacuees—were feeling their way through the black canyons of the station.

I waited in the dark, peering in every man's face, looking for a brother I hadn't seen in fourteen years. When he finally arrived, the ominous gas mask slung over his shoulder, he was apologetic. He had driven six miles through the blackout and had been stopped by an A. R. P. warden because his painted headlights were not dim enough.

* * *

My brother's house in Sale, like every other house, was full of extra children, so he found a room for me at a neighbor's. He had spent his Sunday like the rest of suburban and country England and much of France and Germany and Switzerland, too, putting the finishing touches on an air-raid shelter in the back garden . . . lending his car to fetch more sandbags for village defense . . . glancing at his wire-haired terrier and thinking of the thousands of dogs that other English dog lovers have put quietly to sleep to keep them from some possible unknown worse fate . . . wondering whether anything could be done to protect the little blue and yellow birds—twenty-seven of them in the aviary and a new family on the way—from the first whiff of gas . . . speculating as to whether the post would bring him a letter from the War Department calling him back from the Officers' Reserve Corps to the uniform he put away two decades ago.

And his wife had spent her Sunday—like thousands upon thousands of other English women, French women, Polish women, German women, and women of the little neutrals—feeding and steadying her family, keeping unostentatiously close to her husband, planning, figuring and shuffling "ifs." Thinking of this or that happier Sunday gone by and trying to tie her mind down and hold it back for next Sunday and the Sunday after and all the other Sundays to come in a world at war. BESSIE BEATTY

Translating Our Times

Business and Democracy

I have never been touched by the fear that this war will mean the end of our Western civilization. Never for one moment shall I believe that this war can permanently interrupt the progress of mankind.

The movement to assure peace was never so strong as in the years which preceded the war. . . .

You need not fear that, when the struggle is over, the cause which lies so close to our hearts will be lost—that cause which is the development of human beings into free, strong, and independent individualities.

That side will win which best serves this end. So it is in the struggle between states; so it is in the world of industry, which is society in miniature.

It is no accident that modern industrial life, developed first and most strongly in those countries where respect for the dignity of the individual, as such, is most deeply anchored in the conviction of its people.

Three things are essential to the successful working of industry or business, whether on the lower or higher steps of the ladder; these are: knowledge, intellect and character. But, of these three, character is far and away the most important.

Democracy has me in thrall, not alone on account of its ethical value and its high ideal of the dignity of man. I am, first and foremost, permeated by a firm faith in its usefulness and its efficiency.—PROF. DR. J. GOUDRIAAN, General Director of the Netherlands Railways, in a personal letter to his staff.

The Wide Horizon

War and the Fur Supply

By Edward B. Talty

What effect will the European war have on the fur trade of the United States and Canada? Obviously, the rich French, British, and Central European markets will be closed to American furs, and the huge quantity of pelts which ordinarily go to London will necessarily have to be dumped into the channels of trade in the United States, already the greatest consumer of furs.

Primarily, at least 25,000 fur farmers in the Northern United States and Canada will suffer. These are producers of black and silver fox pelts and, to a growing extent, mink. They include also the blue and white fox ranchers on the Pribilof Islands of Alaska. The possibility arises that fur prices will be forced down, even so low that profitable farm operation would be made impossible.

On the other hand, what of the millions of dollars' worth of furs annually exported from Russia and other producing countries? The war closes normal European markets to them, but will wartime maritime conditions also prevent these pelts from reaching the United States? Or will they also descend upon American markets in a flood?

Some conservationists are exercised at the possibility of a scarcity of those varieties of furs not raised on American fur farms, fearing that a consequent increase in price will result in further inroads upon the wild animal supply by trappers. Under present unrestricted conditions, such increased activity might wipe out the narrow margin that separates a dangerous decrease in supply from complete extinction. For American fur-bearers are slowly being wiped out.

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As the tide of pioneer migration moved westward across North America, the advance guard was composed of trappers lured ahead by the rich rewards from the furs of animals that roamed the forests and the mountain ranges. In the days of the colonies and of the Republic's youth, fortunes were founded in bringing the dazzling beauty of the mink, the marten, and the fox to adorn the aristocracy of the Old World. But ruthless exploitation of its natural resources changed the country from one of the great fur exporters of the world to a nation which must import approximately half the supply necessary for its own needs, and now to the point where it is actually faced with complete extinction of most of its fur-bearers.

No longer exclusively the trade of the adventurous, the matter-of-fact business of supplying America with furs had its roots deep in the farm homes of the nation. Most of the $50,000,000 that changes hands annually in the huge raw fur marts of St. Louis, New York, and Chicago goes to rural families.

The three most valuable sources of commercial pelts, the marten, mink, and otter, have practically disappeared from their natural ranges. With the exception of larger species hunted professionally and animals bred in captivity, all other types have evidenced varying degrees of decline. The turnover in the retail fur trade has dropped from the $500,000,000 of 1929 to $150,000,000 in 1938, a fall that cannot wholly be accounted for by economic conditions.

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Few State governments have taken the trouble to make adequate checks on the proportion of the annual take of furs to the reproduction of the animals and only twenty-seven compile any statistics whatever on the subject. As a result America does not know whether it is producing 25,000,000 muskrats a year and taking 30,000,000, or taking 12,000,000 and producing 50,000,000. While many states have adequate laws for restriction on trapping in the interest of conservation, enforcement is lax and administrative morale at a low ebb because of public disinterest.

In the fur trade itself the situation is equally discouraging. There has been no evidence of any desire to promote conservation of the industry's raw material through organized effort. Indeed, it is impossible to obtain any accurate information from the trade of its own consumption of various types of furs.

Farmers and other part-time trappers are admittedly the least to blame for decreasing supply, because they are not in a position to get the whole picture with all its implications for the future. However, even here evidence has been found of heedless despoliation. Lumbering operations and the reclamation of uncultivated and swamp lands for farming operations have contributed to the decline of the fur-bearing animal population.

The persistence of the animals in holding on in their native habitat, however, in face of overwhelmingly destructive forces has prevented the seriousness of their decline from becoming dramatically apparent.

The United States Biological Survey has taken the leadership in conservation efforts and has succeeded in welding those interested into a unified group. Although the Federal Government is powerless to take any active steps except on its own properties, it has attempted to gather statistics on the fur "take" and consumption, and to obtain data on the rate of reproduction of some species by controlled breeding experiments in field stations.

The war-born crisis may have its effect, however, and hope is held that any dislocation of supplies of wild furs will encourage the fur trade to organize for the enactment and enforcement of conservation laws. But there can be little expectancy of constructive progress until public opinion is enlisted.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Cause and Effect?

Thompson Falls in no respect is more distinctive than in the fact that annual liquor sales locally indicate that we are the lowest per capita consumers of intoxicating liquors and beverages of any town, community or city in the State. . . .

Thompson Falls . . . is a shining light of prosperity. You see good cars on our streets, fine homes in our residential district, and splendid public buildings, unequaled schools, scores of newly constructed, beautiful homes and municipal improvements. Our consumption of electrical energy, car registration, etc., equals or exceeds the average community of the same size. And, unquestionably, our general pay roll and income average is far above the average small community. Good homes, good cars and a substantial community indicate a lessened degree of income expenditures for intoxicating liquors. — *Sanders County Independent Ledger*, Thompson Falls, Mont.